MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 SEPTEMBER 1982

Israel

Knesset Session -- The Knesset rejected by 48 to 42 the proposal to set up a national inquiry commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Beirut massacre and also rejected by 47 to 40 the Alignment's demand for a debate on the results of the IDF's entry into west Beirut, according to Jerusalem radio reports. Despite Yitzhaq Berman's support for the inquiry commission and his resignation as energy minister, the government weathered the crisis by satisfying National Religious Party and TAMI members of the coalition with a promise that it will decide on a way to examine the Beirut massacre within 2 to 3 weeks, the radio said.

In their speeches to the Knesset, which were broadcast live by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said the government and IDF bear no blame for the massacre while Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres called on the government to resign. Sharon confirmed that the IDF authorized the Phalangists to enter the Shatila refugee camp to search and purge it of "terrorists," but he added that IDF officers had stressed to the Phalangists that the civilian population should not be harmed, especially not women, children and the elderly. The moment doubts arose about what was happening in the camps, the IDF took measures to end Phalange operations in Shatila, Sharon claimed. The IDF prevented them reinforcing their units in the camps on 17 September and the Phalangists left the refugee camps early the next morning. He asserted that when the IDF chief of staff met with Phalangist commanders on the afternoon of 17 September, the Israeli side was still ignorant of the events inside Shatila. After the massacre became known, the Israelis attempted to question the Phalange commanders but they have refused to talk and to admit responsibility. Since the Phalangists had appeared like a regular army and had promised to fight only against "terrorists," he said, the Israelis never imagined that the Phalangists would "do the worst."

Criticizing the opposition, Sharon claimed that its attempt to topple the government over the Beirut massacre is "pouring oil on the fire of anti-Semitism and is fostering a blood libel." Linking "putschists" in Israel with elements in the U.S. administration who are trying to impose the Reagan plan on Israel or to bring down the Begin government, Sharon warned that "this is Jerusalem, not Saigon."

Milson Resignation; Protests -- Prof Menahem Milson resigned his post as head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria, IDF radio reported. Although the radio said sources associated with the defense minister attributed Milson's resignation to policy differences between Milson and Sharon over the civilian administraion, civilian administration sources cited by Jerusalem radio disclosed that Milson resigned because of the government's decision not to establish a judicial inquiry into the Beirut massacre.

Meanwhile, 49 inhabitants of Nazareth and 38 policemen were injured in clashes that erupted when the authorities dispersed protests against the massacre, Jerusalem radio reported. Peace Now and MAPAM activists demonstrated against the government in and outside the Knesset, according to the radio.

Lebanon

Security Situation -- The Lebanese Army extended its deployment in new areas of west Beirut after the continuing IDF withdrawal, Beirut radio reported. According to Jerusalem radio, the IDF spokesman announced that four IDF soldiers were wounded in west Beirut after a bazooka attack on a roadblock position. In the eastern sector of Lebanon, IDF radio claimed that Syrians and "terrorists" violated the cease-fire and caused the IDF to return the fire.

Support for Al-Jumayyil -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad sent a cable, carried by Damascus television, congratulating Amin al-Jumayyil on his election as Lebanese president. The message said Syria will always support Lebanon in opposing the Israeli invasion and expressed support for Lebanese national sovereignty. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stated that he also supported the election of Al-Jumayyil, SUNA reported. The Islamic Council stressed that Al-Jumayyil's election is a sign of the need for strong national unity, Beirut radio said.

Syrian Warning on Massacre -- Speaking at an ambassador's reception reported by Damascus radio, Syrian President al-Asad warned that Israel will be punished for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. Al-Asad alleged that Israel is completely responsible for the crimes and that no Lebanese faction or other group was involved.

PLO

"Informed sources" cited by Monte Carlo radio revealed that the visit by PLO Chairman 'Arafat to Saudi Arabia resulted in a Saudi-Palestinian agreement to exert intensive pressure on UN Security Council members to achieve Palestinian aims. The sources claim the Saudis will use all their capabilities to influence the United States to force Israel to leave Beirut and Lebanon. According to the radio, Palestinian sources stressed that the PLO will retaliate for the Beirut massacre, possibly with a suicide squad aimed against Israeli leaders.

Meanwhile, 'Arafat told the press on his arrival in Sudan that he supported Egypt's decision to withdraw its ambassador from Israel, SUNA reported. Later, 'Arafat met with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to discuss the Beirut massacre, Fes summit conference results and possible Arab action against Israel, SUNA said.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf criticized Arabs for holding the Fes summit meeting after the Palestinian fighters had already left Beirut. In an interview with a Kuwaiti weekly reported by KUNA, he asserted that the Fes summit should have drawn up a war plan as well as a peace plan in case the peace plan failed, adding that he has some objections to the peace plan. Khalaf expressed astonishment that some PLO leaders sent condolences on the death of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, and criticized these leaders for "flexibility."

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak held Israel responsible for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. In a speech to the NDP Congress on 22 September, carried by Cairo radio, he asserted that the crimes were committed under Israeli occupation and within sight of its forces, which also supplied the arms and equipment used in the killing. Mubarak said events have confirmed that Egypt was correct in saying it was wrong for the PLO to evacuate Beirut and be dispersed without a comprehensive Middle East solution. He pointed out that Egypt took action after the massacre by condemning it and withdrawing its ambassador from Israel.

Iran-Iraq War

Citing IRNA, Tehran radio reported that an Iraqi MiG-25 attempted to attack residential areas in Tehran but was forced away by the Iranian Air Force.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 185 *23 September 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Khalaf Criticizes Fes Summit Timing, Results [KUNA] A 1
PLO Prepared To Discuss Withdrawal From Al-Biqa' A 2
[Madrid EL PAIS 20 Sep]
DFLP Urges Al-Jumayyil To End Israeli Occupation [KUNA] A 3
Arabic Daily Blames Washington for Beirut Events A 4
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 21 Sep]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

QATAR

AR-RAYAH Reports 'Arafat To Tour Gulf States C 1
Salah Khalaf To Visit Relocated Fighters C 1
[AR-RAYAH 22 Sep]

SAUDI ARABIA

'Arafat Holds Seminar in Jidda 21 September [San'a' VOP] C 2
Praises Saudi Mideast Stand C 3
Departs 22 September C 3
Monte Carlo Radio on 'Arafat Visit 22 Sep C 3

UAE

Salah Khalaf Arrives in Abu Dhabi 21 Sep C 4
Meets Shaykh Khalifah C 4
Makes Statement C 4
PLO Official Arrives in Abu Dhabi 23 September C 5

EGYPT

Mubarak 'Strongly Supports' U.S. Initiative D 1
'Ali Meets With Ambassador Murtada 22 September D 1
Dailies on Local, World Reaction Against Israel D 1
Official Reports on Developments in Rocket Industry D 2

IRAQ

Ramadan Comments on Relations With Jordan, Syria E 1
Cabinet Cancels Al-Adha Feast Celebrations E 1
General Command Issues Communique No 849 E 1
Ramadan Confers With Yugoslavia's Dragan E 2

LEBANON

President Sarkis Bids Farewell to Nation G 1
Brezhnev Cables Congratulations to Al-Jumayyil G 2
Lebanese Front Urges Support for Al-Jumayyil G 2
[Radio Free Lebanon]
Islamic Council Supports Al-Jumayyil Election G 3
Mufti Satisfied With Al-Jumayyil Election G 3
Franjiyah Holds Press Conference in Ihdin 21 Sep G 3
Army Chief of Staff Visits Beirut Command G 5

SYRIA

Al-Asad: Israel Will Be Punished for Its Crimes H 1
Al-Asad Congratulates Amin al-Jumayyil on Election H 1

ISRAEL

Knesset Debates West Beirut Entry, Massacre I 1
Shim'on Peres Address I 1
Ari'el Sharon Address I 6
Berman Resigns I 15
Explains Reasons I 16
Cabinet Discussion Expected I 17
Hammer, Ben-Me'ir To Abstain I 17
Alignment Motion Defeated I 17
Coalition Compromise Found I 18
Menahem Begin Address I 18
Inquiry Commission Rejected I 24
Nisim, Rubinstein Speak I 24
Hammer on Inquiry I 24
MK Milo on U.S., Labor Attempts To Topple Begin I 25
Likud MK's Said Considering Joining Shinuy I 25
23 Sep Newspapers Comment on Knesset Debate I 25
Morning Editorials I 25
Midday Press I 27
Sharon Accuses U.S. of Trying To Drive a Wedge I 27
[YOMAN HASHAVU'A 22 Sep]
Shamir Criticizes U.S. Arab Policy, Opposition I 28
[YOMAN HASHAVU'A 22 Sep]
Milson Resigns From Civilian Administration I 29
Further Details I 29
Habib To Discuss Troop Withdrawals From Lebanon I 29
'Most' IDF Soldiers Withdrawn From W. Beirut I 29
Arens Says MNF Pullback Partly Caused Massacre I 30
Senior IDF Officer Reportedly Foresaw 'Irregular Behavior' I 30
[DAVAR 22 Sep]
Lebanese Commanders Reportedly 'Lost Control' of Men I 30
[HA'ARETZ 22 Sep]
Most of W. Beirut Massacre Carried Out on 17 Sep I 30
Red Cross Issues Body Count in Refugee Camps I 31
Senior Government Persons Fear U.S. Pressure I 31
[YOMAN HASHAVU'A 22 Sep]
Israel Officially Protests Italian Union Action I 31
Senior Officials Take Egyptian Threat Seriously I 32
[YOMAN HASHAVU'A 22 Sep]
Police Commander, Begin Adviser Comment on Riots I 32

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Portuguese-Speaking Summit in Praia P 1
Pereira, Machel Speak [ANGOP] P 1
Communique Issued [Maputo] P 2

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Threatens To Withdraw From UN Q 1

SUDAN

'Arafat Arrives on 1-Day Visit 22 September Q 3
Further on Arrival Q 3
Address to Palestinian Fighters Q 4
Omdurman Report Q 4
Numayri-'Arafat Talks Q 5

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Court-martial Sentences Eight Rebels 22 Sep R 1
Raila Odinga, College Dean Charged With Treason [Dar es Salaam] R 1
'Prominent Parliamentarian' Jailed for 6 Months [AFP] R 1
Foreign Minister Receives Soviet, Other Envoys R 2

SOMALIA

Minister Opens 'Ethiopian Aggression' Exhibition R 2
Battle Successes Against Ethiopia Reported R 3
Radio Kulmis Denies Mogadishu Report on Fighting R 4

UGANDA

Regional, District Police Command Posts Created R 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Commissioner Says No 'Special Status' for South [AFP] S 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MADAGASCAR

Ratsiraka Receives Zambian Presidential Envoy U 1

NAMIBIA

Mudge Comments on Conditions for Elections U 2
Discussion on Interim Government Resumed U 2
SWAPO Commentary Describes RSA 'Terrorism' [Addis Ababa] U 3

KHALAF CRITICIZES FES SUMMIT TIMING, RESULTS

LD221404 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Sep (KUNA) -- Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, in a press interview published here today criticizes the Arab summit, which met to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, for being held only after the departure of the Palestinian Resistance from west Beirut.

He says the Fes Arab summit, held at the beginning of this month, should have drawn up a war plan alongside the peace plan in the Middle East, to "be put into operation in the event the latter plan failed."

He told the Kuwaiti weekly AT-TALI'AH: "I believe the summit conference was held after our departure for two reasons: the first was the Arab leaders' belief that we left Beirut exhausted and therefore they could dictate their own conditions to us; and the second was to absorb the outrage and indignation that the war created in every Arab who left Beirut and every Arab who was outside it."

Khalaf particularly criticizes the Arab summit for adopting a Lebanese working paper that considers the Israeli invasion of Lebanon an internal matter. He says: "So the Arabs consider the Zionist invasion a Lebanese internal matter!"

He says he has "some reservations and objections" to the Arab peace plan, which calls for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied west Bank and the Gaza Strip and the establishment of a Palestinian state there, leaving it to the UN Security Council to guarantee peace for all states of the region. He adds: "I believe the summit decisions may need five wars to be implemented. Hence, I imagine that a war plan should have been drawn up alongside the peace plan, to be implemented in the event the peace plan fails or is rejected. It so happens that the peace plan has been rejected by the U.S. administration, the Zionist entity and some European countries."

Abu Iyad condemns the standards of Arab information during the invading Israeli forces' seige of west Beirut, which lasted more than 80 days, and says: "It was absolutely not up to the standard of the battle." He adds: As long as the information media are in the service of politics, then the plot is linked up -- starting with the information media and not ending with the summit. [sentence as received]

Khalaf outlined three trends he said emerged during the seige. A pan-Arab national trend that was unable to fully carry out its responsibility due to its limited capabilities; the trend toward exaggeration of what was happening in Lebanon so as to absorb the wrath of the masses and appear to be strongly in sympathy with the Revolution; and the trend toward blacking out the heroic battles and battles of steadfastness.

Abu Iyad expressed astonishment that some Palestinian leaders expressed condolences on the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil, who was elected president of Lebanon in August and was killed when the headquarters of the pro-Israeli rightist Phalange Party was blown up 8 days ago. He said: I was astonished at that condolences [words indistinct] something wrong in their minds.

Al-Jumayyil's killing was not a natural death; we say that a traitor must stand trial and be executed. I consider the killing of Al-Jumayyil an execution just as was the late Egyptian President as-Sadat's, especially considering that what Al-Jumayyil did was dirtier and more treacherous than what As-Sadat did. He warned against excessive flexibility by some Palestinian leaders, adding that this leniency, which existed before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, is regrettably still there. He said: We must abandon flexibility in the revolution and must draw a new line. I do not say we should sever relations because our people are scattered, but these relations must not be established at the expense of the masses.

I am aware that we have representatives and delegates at our offices in the Arab countries and that these are representatives and delegates of the Arab regimes more than the Liberation Organization. Will this reality continue? If it does, this means we have learned nothing from the tragedy of Lebanon and Beirut.

Khalaf criticized the hateful faces that wanted to exploit our seige in Beirut and move in the direction of the Egyptian regime. Among those he named former Palestinian official Sa'id Kamal and member of PLO executive committee Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani. The latter, he said, staged a play of his own composition. History bears witness to the fact that I was the first to contact him and he said to me: The Egyptian National Security Council is meeting now and is about to abrogate the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. Camp David agreements and is awaiting a letter from Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] asking for Egypt's intervention to save the Resistance.

Ad-Dajani said he would not hand over the letter until the abrogation of the Camp David agreements was declared, but what actually happened was that Ad-Dajani wrote the letter himself and handed it over to the Egyptian Government before the declarations, which never came. Thus, the matter was a stage play. The presence of such symbols in the leadership of the Palestinian people is unacceptable. He also totally rejected the attempt to [word indistinct], the movement of the Egyptian people in the interest of the regime.

He said it must be pointed out that under the influence of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, some Arab leaders have recently begun to talk about the return of the Egyptian regime to the Arab fold. He expressed confidence that the Egyptian national movement and the Egyptian people will play a major part in dealing a blow to Camp David and all subsequent measures inside Egypt. The move of Egyptian people will be the beginning of the move of the Arab massas after the low tide they have been in since As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem in 1977.

PLO PREPARED TO DISCUSS WITHDRAWAL FROM AL-BIQA'

PM221157 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 4

[Interview with PLO Political Department Deputy Chief 'Abd al-Latif Abu Hujaylah by "J.L.P.R." on 17 September in Madrid]

[Text] 'Abd al-Latif Abu Hujaylah, 51 years old and the PLO Political Department's "number two", man stated in Madrid on Friday [17 September] that recognition of the State of Israel by the Palestinians depends on their settlement in a territory which will serve as a basis for an independent state.

A Palestinian born in Nablus and educated at Beirut University, Abu Hujaylah added that the PLO is prepared to enter talks with Amin al-Jumayyil, if he is elected as his brother's successor as president of Lebanon, on withdrawing its men from the Al-Biqa' Valley and from the north of the country.

Question: What is the Palestinian opinion on the attack that cost Bashir al-Jumayyil his life?

Answer: I must tell you that Bashir al-Jumayyil was the leader of the military forces of Lebanon's main reactionary party. He was the main fighter against the Palestinian people and Israel's main collaborator. However, Israel no longer wanted him because he was not going to be a weak president, and the Jews want a man who is at their service. Israel wants a collaborationist; that is why it demanded of him an immediate peace treaty, which Bashir could not sign.

Question: Did the PLO have anything to do with the attack?

Answer: There is no connection between the PLO or the Lebanese progressives and Bashir al-Jumayyil's death.

Question: What is the position of the Palestinian fighters in west Beirut following the Israeli army's occupation?

Answer: Tere are no Palestinian fighters in west Beirut; only cadres of our organization with Lebanese passports in order and therefore entitled to remain in that country. I believe that Israel will murder and repress the Palestinians in the same way that it has done in southern Lebanon.

Question: What is the Palestinian stand on the peace plans discussed at the Fes Arab summit and put forward by U.S. President Ronald Reagan?

Answer: Three matters were discussed in Fes: The Saudi plan, the Reagan plan and the 1947 UN resolution. They were all studied and an individual peace plan was drawn up. The Fes resolution is acceptable to the PLO because it includes or national rights to self-determination and to return to the land of Palestine, and it recognizes the PLO as the Palestinians' sole representative.

Question: Would the PLO be prepared to accept a demilitarized state on the west Bank and in Gaza?

Answer: No, because what we demand is an independent state, and demilitarization is at variance with the spirit of independence. We would only accept it in one condition: If Israel were also demilitarized. What we fear above all is Israeli aggression.

Question: On what terms would the Palestinian troops withdraw from Lebanon (the Al-Biqa' Valley and the north of the country)?

Answer: First of all, an Israeli withdrawal because it is absurd to ask our fighters to throw down their weapons in the midst of occupation. In Fes it was said that this issue should be discussed with the Lebanese Government.

Question: The Palestinians have been accused of forming a state within the Lebanese state.

Answer: That is not true, because the Palestinian presence -- civilian and military -- was governed by the official agreements with the Lebanese Government, which were approved by parliament and endorsed by a Marionite Chirstian president and an army chief who was also a Christian.

Question: What is your opinion about Arab conduct during the war in Lebanon?

Answer: I will sum it up in a sentence: We fought alone, together with the Lebanese progressives, against the Israeli aggressors and resisted two-third of the Israeli army. During the invasion and the subsequent siege of west Beirut, the Arab regimes did not meet even once to discuss the matter. I believe that says everything.

DFLP URGES AL-JUMAYYIL TO END ISRAELI OCCUPATION

LD221136 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, Sept 22 (KUNA) -- A Palestinian commando organization called on the new Lebanese president-elect, Amin al-Jumayyil, to correct the Palestinian-Lebanese relations and reject the signing of a peace treaty with Israel.

In a statement issued here [words indistinct] the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said that [words indistinct] the fact that Al-Jumayyil was not involved in the bloody incidents during the Lebanese civil war and called for democratic dialogue between all factions, yet only his work program while in office, will be the source of judging him.

The statement, which came as the first Palestinian reaction to Al-Jumayyil's elections, added that the Palestinian people and Revolution urge the Lebanese president to respect the Palestinians' legitimate political, social, syndicate and cultural interests, to refuse concluding a peace treaty with the Jewish state and to dissolve the armed militias.

The new president has to concentrate all his efforts at present to end the Israeli occupation of his country unconditionally as envisaged in the Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, the statement said.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian Revolution's Higher Military Council held a meeting here last night under the chairmanship of Central Committee member of Fatah and commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary forces Brig. Sa'd Sayil.

The meeting, which was attended by various militants of the Palestinian organizations, reviewed the Palestinian fighter's future moves in the light of the savage massacre against the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in west Beirut.

ARABIC DAILY BLAMES WASHINGTON FOR BEIRUT EVENTS

PM221229 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Sep 82 p 9

[Editorial: "Shame on Washington"]

[Text] Had it not been for the U.S. assurances and guarantees, no agreement would have been reached on the departure of the Palestinian fighters from west Beirut, and if the Palestinian forces had remained in their positions, no Israeli would have dared to storm the city.

The U.S. guarantees were clearly, that the Israeli forces would not enter west Beirut, that the Palestinian civilians in the camps would be safe, and that the United States would enable the Lebanese Army to accomplish this mission.

Now, what is left of the U.S. guarantees other than a rebuke for Israel and words of sorrow for the Palestinians? The Israeli forces withdrew only a few hundred yards from the camps. There are many Palestinians in west Beirut. They are in danger of becoming, at any moment, the target of revenge massacres by the Israeli troops, who are constantly violating the sanctity of homes in the city.

Shame, all the shame for what has happened and is happening, on Washington, that world capital which gave its word of honor, signed a charter of security and guaranteed the lives of children, women and elderly people. Shame, all shame on the Israeli Government and people, because what has happened and is happening confirm their deep rooted, bestial and bloody mentality.

After what has happened it will be very difficult for the United States to convince the Arabs that it is a country that honors its word and that peace with the Israeli beasts is the only guarantee for the region.

The innocent Palestinian blood spilled will always be a mark of shame on the forehead of the Washington officials, who are responsible for the Israeli officials.

QATAR

AR-RAYAH REPORTS 'ARAFAT TO TOUR GULF STATES

GF221449 Doha QNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Doha, 22 Sep [QNA] -- The Qatari-based newspaper AR-RAYAH reports that following the 'Id holiday, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will tour the Gulf, including Qatar.

In today's issue, the daily reports that according to Palestinian sources, 'Arafat is currently planning to make quick visits to countries that have received Palestinian fighters, such as Sudan, the YAR, the PDRY, Iraq and Jordan.

SALAH KHALAF TO VISIT RELOCATED FIGHTERS

GF221930 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member and security officer of the Palestinian Revolution, left Doha for Abu Dhabi yesterday after a 3-day visit to Qatar, during which he met with high-ranking officials and discussed with them the developments of the Palestinian cause in the upcoming period.

In an exclusive statement to AR-RAYAH prior to his departure, Abu Iyad stated that after Abu Dhabi, he will go to southern and northern Yemen to spend the 'Id holiday with the Palestinian fighters who left Beirut for San'a' and Aden.

He added that he will make a similar visit to Tunis to inspect the Palestinian fighters there.

He explained that the purpose of these visits is to find ways to regroup the fighters in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon in preparation for the next stage that will surely involve another detrimental confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

The Palestinian leader noted that thousands of the Palestinian fighters distributed in the Arab countries have announced a hunger strike to protest the recent massacres in Lebanon and have requested that they be returned against the enemy.

He added that there are thousands of volunteer fighters in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon anticipating the inevitable Israeli operation during the next few weeks. He said: We hope this confrontation will take place because we have closeup knowledge of the enemy. The enemy came to us with its forces and we taught it that an exit from Beirut did not mean the Resistance is finished.

Abu Iyad stated that the upcoming round will be a very valuable chance for Syria to wage a war, with all the Arabs standing with it and the Palestinians fighting beside it with all their forces.

Abu Iyad affirmed that the Palestinian Resistance is strong and able, much stronger than before, and the upcoming days will prove the truth of these words. He said that in the days to come events will take place that will make Begin as terrified as he was when the Palestinian fighters went out of Beirut with their heads held high.

Abu Iyad explained that except for Syria, the Resistance did not have a chance until now to directly fight the enemy. If both sides strengthen their strategic relations it will compensate for what happened in Beirut prior to the siege.

He affirmed that the Resistance is constantly looking for an Arab capital that will be the Hanoi of the Arabs and noted that possibly that capital will be Beirut itself, despite the withdrawal of the Resistance from there.

He explained that the freedom of Palestinian work in Lebanon will now be much better than before after many truths have been revealed. Abu Iyad asserted that the Palestinian military effort will not stop and it is necessary to maintain the political gains.

Through AR-RAYAH, Abu Iyad called on all the Lebanese Phalangists in the Gulf area to disown the agent Phalangist Party that committed the ugly crimes in the Palestinian camps alongside the Zionist invasion forces.

He said this call is particularly addressed to the Maronites and does not include all the Christian Lebanese because there are many honorable ones who stood beside the Palestinian right.

SAUDI ARABIA

'ARAFAT HOLDS SEMINAR IN JIDDA 21 SEPTEMBER

GF221838 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of PLO Executive Committee, has affirmed the continuation of struggle until the Palestinian people are able to regain their legitimate rights, no matter how many sacrifices need to be made. He held U.S. President Ronald Reagan responsible for what happened in west Beirut because he gave a written promise through his envoy, Philip Habib, guaranteeing that Israel would not be allowed to enter Beirut and guaranteeing the protection of Palestinian institutions and camps.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar reiterated his condemnation of the Zionist enemy, which killed the Lebanese president-elect, Bashir al-Jumayyil, and committed the most savage crimes of our time in the Sabra and Shatila camps -- these crimes that express meanness, depravity and cowardess.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said in a seminar held yesterday evening at the headquarters of the Palestinian Popular Committee in Jidda, that Begin, Sharon and the invading Zionist forces were all unable to storm Beirut while the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces were still present, even though they remained under siege for 78 days and under bombardment from the most powerful and sophisticated weapons. He added that they dared not enter Beirut and commit their massacre except following the departure of the joint forces. He indicated that the massacre was directed against the Sabra and Shatila camps in particular because they were the camps of the command that manifested heroism and steadfastness. By doing so, he added, the enemy wanted to settle an old debt.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar reaffirmed the insistence of the Palestinian Resistance on retaliating against Begin and Sharon at the appropriate time. He said: The blood of martyrs will not be wasted. He expressed appreciation for Beirut, which bore the shelling of 210,000 bombs in an area that did not exceed 10 square km and for its children and women who endured this hellfire. He said the magnitude of the bombs that hit Beirut was twice as much as that of Hiroshima's atomic bomb, and the shelling hadn't been [word indistinct] the entire city would have been completely destroyed in the Israeli massacre which employed internationally banned poisonous, cluster and phosphoric weapons.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed at the conclusion of his seminar that all this will not compel the Palestinian people to relinquish their struggle because they are the people of martyrs.

Praises Saudi Mideast Stand

LD230840 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0655 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Jidda, 23 Sep (SPA) -- The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, has expressed his appreciation for the leading role played by the kingdom in the service of the Arab and Islamic nation, with the Palestinian issue at the forefront.

In a statement to 'UKAZ published today, 'Arafat said that the kingdom's firm stands reflect the sincerity of its wise leadership toward the two nations' issues. 'Arafat described his talks with King Fahd and senior Saudi officials as being of great importance. He said they dealt with the outcome and the dimensions of the massacre prepetrated by the Israeli enemy forces as a result of the U.S. (?abandonment) of its pledges. They also reviewed the Middle East situation, especially in the wake of the Fes summit and its positive outcomes, and the current moves in the regions, including the continuous threats to the Arab nation.

'Arafat announced that King Fahd had shown a generous readiness to help the Palestinian refugees, victims of the Beirut massacre. He praised the Arab military move at this stage, and pointed out that the situation depended on nothing more than the will to fight and face the danger.

He stressed that an understanding with the Israeli enemy is not possible without the use of force. He said this does not mean that we are going to abandon our efforts by other means.

Departs 22 September

LD221236 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, left Jidda this morning after a visit to the kingdom. At the forefront of those seeing him off at the airport was His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the crown prince, first deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the governor of the Mecca region, His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; a number of princes and ministers; Engineer Muhammad Sa'id Farsi, the mayor of Jidda; and senior civilian and military officials.

MONTE CARLO RADIO ON 'ARAFAT VISIT 22 SEP

JN230628 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0510 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Telephone dispatch by Monte Carlo radio correspondent in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri on 22 September -- recorded]

[Excerpt] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Saudi Arabia has led to a Saudi-Palestinian agreement on the future of the Palestinian struggle on both the military and political levels in order to achieve the national Palestinian aims by exerting intensive Arab efforts via diplomatic and economic channels with the UN Security Council's permanent member states, headed by the United States.

Informed sources here told Monte Carlo radio that the Saudis have promised Yasir 'Arafat that they will use all their capabilities and influence on the U.S. administration to force Israel to withdraw from all Lebanon, particularly Beirut. The same sources added that Israel will completely pull out of Beirut before Monday.

On another level, Palestinian sources stressed the Resistance's determination to retaliate for the martyrs of the massacre committed in the Sabra and Shatila camps. These sources did not rule out the possibility of forming a suicide squad in order to carry out operations against some of the Zionist entity's leaders. These sources added that Begin and Sharon are at the top of the list, but declined to elaborate on the timing of these operations. However, these sources said: We will take revenge in due course.

UAE

SALAH KHALAF ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 21 SEP

GF220726 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Sep (WAKH) -- Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha this evening on a 2-day visit to the UAE. During the visit, the Palestinian leader will hold talks with officials in the UAE on developments in the situation in the Lebanese arena after the savage massacre perpetrated by the Zionist enemy in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps. Salah Khalaf was greeted on his arrival by Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah and PLO representative in the UAE Anis al-Khatib.

Meets Shaykh Khalifah

GF221818 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1245 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Sep (WAKH) -- Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi crown prince and deputy commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces, today received Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

During the meeting, Shaykh Khalifah affirmed his country's support for the Palestinian people, for restoration of their legal rights and for the establishment of their independent state by the leadership of the PLO, their sole legal representative.

He expressed his intense grief over the ugly massacre carried out by the brutal Israeli forces against the Palestinian people in the Sabra and Shatila camps and noted that this criminal deed carried out by the enemy in Beirut affects the world conscience, dignity and humanity.

Shaykh Khalifah called for the cessation of the shedding of innocent blood and the oppression of the Palestinian people. He demanded a united Arab stance to restore Arab dignity and confront Zionist vanity that has no concern for human feelings, principles of honor and international rules.

Salah Khalaf briefed Shaykh Khalifah on the PLO's political plans for the next stage, explained the dimensions and developments of this cause on the Palestinian arena, stressed the importance of Arab solidarity and described recent steps taken to mobilize the Palestinian cause.

Makes Statement

GF230444 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Sep (WAM) -- Salah Khalaf (alias Abu Iyad) has praised the diplomatic move of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan when he requrested the superpowers who are permanent members of the Security Council to move immediately in order to stop the continuing Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese; peoples and to work seriously to bring about an immediate withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from Lebanon.

He said what the UAE president has presented is an example of part of the move that all Arabs must make especially with those countries that were directly or indirectly responsible for the massacre that took place in west Beirut last week.

He added that the stance of the president was not strange because it stemmed from his longstanding stance and continuing support for the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian question.

In a statement made to WAM and to Abu Dhabi radio and television today, Abu Iyad held the United States of America and Israel responsible for the ugly massacre at the Shatila and Sabra camps. He noted that the Palestinian forces were withdrawn from Beirut after they obtained four guarantees from the United States through Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. These guarantees were the complete protection of the Palestinian refugee camps, the protection of the combatants' families, preventing the entry of the Israeli occupation forces into west Beirut and releasing the Lebanese prisoners who were captured by the Israeli forces over a period that should not exceed 3 months.

Abu Iyad stressed the Palestinian Resistance's determination to avenge the victims of the Zionist massacre. He affirmed that the venegance process will take place within the Zionist entity itself and not in any foreign country.

He confirmed that Israeli commando forces participated in the massacre with a group of a Phalangists dressed in the uniform of Sa'd Haddad's forces which led the onslaught.

He added that more than 2,000 of the victims are still missing. He expressed his profound grief and rage as a Muslim and as an Arab because hundreds of women were raped prior to their murder.

He then spoke with sorrow about the guarantees that some of the Arab states had obtained during the At-Ta'if conference in exchange for the exit of the Palestinians from Lebanon. He stressed that Israel will never abide by any agreements or promises and demanded the Arab states take an effective stand in order to confront the plots of the Zionist gang.

PLO OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 23 SEPTEMBER

GF2 40604 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1856 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Sep (WAKH) -- Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee member, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Tunis today on a 2-day visit to the UAE.

During his visit, Abu Mazin will discuss with UAE officials the latest developments in the Middle East situation and the Palestinian question in light of the hideous massacre of innocent Palestinian civilians perpetrated by the Israeli enemy and his agents in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

MUBARAK 'STRONGLY SUPPORTS' U.S. INITIATIVE

NC222033 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1958 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has announced his support for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East initiative. He said: We support the initiative, although we have some (?observations) about it. We hope this initiative will materialize and be promoted. President Mubarak was replying to journalists' questions after delivering his speech before the National Democratic Party Congress this evening.

Asked whether his support for the initiative is stronger today, the president said: We strongly support the initiative, especially since the situation in the Middle East is now in need of such an initiative. Although we have some observations [mulahazat] about it, we can resolve these differences through negotiations.

Asked whether he intends to meet with King Husayn, the president said: We have made no arrangements in this regard.

'ALI MEETS WITH AMBASSADOR MURTADA 22 SEPTEMBER

JN221212 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv Sa'd Murtada.

In a statement to the radio correspondent after the meeting, the ambassador said he submitted a report to the deputy prime minister on the meetings he had with Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, during which he explained Egypt's view on the events in Beirut.

He said the Egyptian Government will set the date for his return to Tel Aviv.

DAILIES ON LOCAL, WORLD REACTION AGAINST ISRAEL

JN211117 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, AL-AHRAM discusses the decision to recall [istid'a'] the Egyptian Ambassador from Israel. Under the headline "The Meaning of the Egyptian Decision," the paper says: The decision to recall the Egyptian ambassador from Israel comes as a practical expression of the Egyptian people's indignation at and denunciation of the savage acts and massacres the Israeli forces continue to commit against the Palestinians in Lebanon.

The paper adds: If the indignation has spread to all capitals, including Israel, and has been manifested in different forms, the recalling of the Egyptian ambassador is the first direct practical measure to be taken in the Arab region, expressing, in a tangible manner, Egypt's outright protest against Israel's continuous aggressions.

AL-AHRAM explains: The exchange of ambassadors has a clear diplomatic meaning; it is the establishment of relations between two countries on the basis of mutual cooperation in building peace and stability, mutual benefits, rights and justice. This relationship facilitates diplomatic channels for consultation and the exchange of views on the basis of mutual confidence and respect. Such a relationship precludes any action harming the interests of either side or prejudicing its prestige, or jeopardizing the common sublime objectives of peace and stability in the area of cooperation and neighborliness.

The paper concludes: Egypt has remained patient for a long time over Israel's reckless actions and has exerted every effort to stop them so they will not adversely affect the relations between both countries and the peace process.

However, Israel continues in its recalcitrance as if it exists in a vacuum with the right to do what it likes undeterred. Thus, the Egyptian decision expresses an overwhelming popular wish.

In today's editorial also, AL-AKHBAR says the dimensions of Israel's role in the ugly massacres against the Palestinian refugees in Beirut are exposed day after day. The paper notes that the Israeli newspapers themselves have begun to shed more light on these dimensions. They said Israeli soldiers were so deeply involved in this massacre that one could not rule out the possibility that Israel had engineered this crime.

The paper emphasizes that the whole world is aware of this and there is not a single world capital which has not issued a statement directly or indirectly condemning Israel. It now seems, the paper says, that Israel had intended from this massacre to commit an even bigger crime against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The paper adds: It was noted, for instance, that Israel accused the Lebanese Phalangist Party right away. The purpose was obvious. It was to drag Lebanon once again into the whirlpool of violence and counter-violence and cause a new civil war. This would enable the Israeli invasion forces to remain in Lebanon to play the role of policeman who tries to maintain peace and order in that country.

In today's editorial, AL-JUMHURIYAH calls for the imposition of sanctions against Israel. The paper says: Due to considerations in the balance of power, the world may not be able to intervene to force Israel to stop its acts of terrorism, but it can, at least, pressure Israel through sanctions that may be adopted individually or collectively.

The paper says: Some countries could call for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations. It is also possible to curtail economic aid to Israel and, in the end, repudiate it internationally until it realizes that its continued existence and security depend on conceding other peoples' rights to real peace and sovereignty in independent homelands.

AL-AKHBAR adds: Since international conscience has been so shaken by these crimes, it is the historical responsibility of the Arabs to deepen this feeling, not only from the humanitarian aspect but from the aspect of mutual interests, so it will turn into an instrument of pressure and real action.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN ROCKET INDUSTRY

NC220552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA) -- Dr Ahmad Isma'il, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Saqr Military Factory, has said that Egypt has entered the age of the rocket industry and is preparing rockets for export to Arab and African states. At present, he said, the volume of production is not only limited to meeting the requirements of the armed forces. The needs of the entire area are also being studied.

In a statement to be published in AL-JUMHURIYAH tomorrow, Dr Isma'il says the production of the Soviet 132-mm artillery rockets [Sa Warikh Al-Madfa'iyah] with a range of 8 km has been completed and that production of a 122-mm gun with a range of 20 km, which is being produced in Egypt without any foreign help, also has been completed.

Isma'il also said the manufacture of the first Egyptian rocket system for the (?30-mm) Saqr rocket is underway. This system, which consists of a rocket equipped with anti-personnel and antiaircraft bombs, will be made available to the armed forces toward the end of 1983. Isma'il said further that the first low-altitude antiaircraft Hawkeye rocket is being produced and the first rocket will be ready in 1984. He said the production and development of the Soviet BSG-7 rocket-launcher and the antitank RPG-launcher have been completed and production of the Soviet BM-21 rocket also has been completed.

RAMADAN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH JORDAN, SYRIA

JN221715 Amman PETRA-INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (PETRA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member, first deputy prime minister and commander in chief of the Popular Army, has praised the strong, solid relations that exist between Jordan and Iraq, describing them as a model for what Arab relations should be.

In an interview with the PETRA correspondent in Baghdad, Taha Yasin Ramadan said political and economic relations between the two fraternal countries have progressed in the interest of both countries and the Arab nation at large.

On Iraqi-Syrian relations, Taha Yasin Ramadan denied all that has been reported about a reconciliation between Iraq and the Syrian regime. He added that all these reports are groundless and have been magnified by the press, as the hostile stand of the Syrian regime toward Iraq has not changed.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said relations between Iraq and the states of the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front are normal with the exception of Libya and Syria, which continue to support Iran.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said he expects a large scale Iranian aggression against Iraq. He added that the Ethran rulers reject any peace efforts while Iraq welcomes any mediation to end the war.

Taha Yasin Ramadan praised Jordan's initiative to form a Jordanian popular army. He added that we are ready to assist Jordan in this field.

CABINET CANCELS AL-ADHA FEAST CELEBRATIONS

JN222111 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) -- The Iraqi Cabinet has decided to cancel all ceremonies and official celebrations on the occasion of the Al-Adha feast as an expression of the Iraqi people's deep pain at the barbaric crime that the criminal Zionist forces of invasion committed against the Palestinian Arab people in the refugee camps in Lebanon.

GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 849

JN221710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces will continue to record heroic feats and victories until the aggressor Iranian enemy abandons its evil designs for expansion and its losing wagers and adventures and respects relations of neighborliness and international conventions and norms.

Iraqi Armed Forces communique No 849 issued here this evening stated that the Iraqi forces destroyed an enemy infantry position, one vehicle and one observation post east of Basra and another observation post in the northern sector of the battlefield.

The communique also said that the Iranian enemy today shelled Basra, Khanaqin and Panjwin, causing some damage. The text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today is the second anniversary of Iraq's just decision to repulse the treacherous aggression that the evil clique ruling in Tehran launched against lofty Iraq on 4 September 1980, an aggression that reflects the extent of the racism of this clique and its black hatred for the Iraqi people and the glorious Arab nation.

Our valiant armed forces,which staunchly and loftily confronted the evil aggression and inflicted heavy losses on the invading forces, pledge to Almighty God, the people, the homeland and the commander in chief of the armed forces, President Saddam Husayn, to pursue scoring victories until the aggressor Iranian regime abandons its designs for expansion, its losing wagers and adventures and respects relations of good neighborliness and international conventions and norms.

The results of our armed forces' activities yesterday and today are:

1. One infantry position, one vehicle and one observation post were destroyed east of Basra.
2. One observation post was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.
3. The rancorous Iranian enemy shelled Basra, Khanaqin and Panjwin today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 September 1982

RAMADAN CONFERS WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S DRAGAN

JN211549 Baghdad INA in English 1510 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, Sept 21 (INA) -- Member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy premier, Taha Yasin Ramadan Tuesday met with the visiting Yugoslav deputy premier, Zvone Dragan.

Mr Ramadan said the visit of the Yugoslav official to Iraq in the current circumstances reflects the developed and good relations between the two countries and their roles in the Non-aligned Movement.

The two officials discussed ways and means for promoting and expanding bilateral relations and cooperation in the technical and economic fields to serve the common interests of both Iraq and Yugoslavia.

Mr Ramadan stressed on the necessity of confronting all attempts aimed at hindering the Non-aligned Movement from exercising its humanitarian role.

The visiting Yugoslav official expressed his pleasure to visit Iraq and said Yugoslav leadership stresses on the strong and vital role of Iraq in the movement and highly appreciates Iraq's wise decision on the venue of the 7th non-aligned summit which reflected Iraq's serious keenness over the movement and Iraq's respect for its principles.

Mr Dragan conveyed Yugoslav leadership's appreciation of Iraq's peace initiatives to end the war with Iran and Iraq's cooperation with the efforts of mediation to achieve a peaceful settlement for the conflict as well as Yugoslav Government's appreciation of the Iraqi decision to withdraw Iraqi forces from Iranian territory which proved Iraq's serious eagerness to bring peace to the region.

PRESIDENT SARKIS BIDS FAREWELL TO NATION

NC222022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Farewell speech to the nation by President Ilyas Sarkis on 22 September at the conclusion of his term of office -- recorded in studio]

[Text] O Lebanese, I have often addressed you during the 6 years we have lived together, but I have never been so moved as I am today. A month ago, and with much pride, a unique man was chosen for the Presidency. This man embodied your ambition, pride and adherence to your sovereignty, independence and freedom. The few days he lived with you as president-elect proved how right your representatives were in choosing Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil -- may God have mercy on him -- as president to all of Lebanon, a president who believed in the unity of Lebanon's territory and people and [?guaranteed) every iota of its soil. Death took him before he had the chance to give Lebanon the potential for giving and creativity that filled his heart.

O Lebanese, we have lived together through 6 years of suffering in a homeland in which we took over the debris of institutions and psychological barriers among the Lebanese left by painful events that have occurred in Lebanon. We tried our best on the domestic level to consolidate security, build institutions and remove the material and psychological barriers. On the external level, we carried Lebanon's case to Arab and international forums, seeking to stop the conflicts taking place in Lebanon, conflicts which basically are not of Lebanese origin. However, I believe that every living and dynamic community does not lack in disputes, let alone our free and enlightened Lebanese society.

The government made some good strides regarding security and the building of institutions and the closing of ranks. A great deal was achieved in this respect. We often emphasized that the legitimate government and its institutions were the sole and best framework for tackling affairs. All the Lebanese eventually realized this and were convinced of it.

At a time when Lebanon was the only arena to which the Arab-Israeli conflict and the inter-Arab and regional disputes were confined, we repeatedly warned at international forums and the Arab summit conferences against the continuation of that state of affairs. Our warning was not merely verbal. We tried to draw up a unified plan to face any Israeli aggression should it occur against southern Lebanon. However, we found no response. The winds of war swept us and Israel invaded Lebanon while the echoes of our calls were still being heard in the halls of Arab and international forums, warning and requesting help.

All this, sons of my homeland, was taking place while you believed in this homeland and continued to build with us. At the same time an establishment was destroyed, another one was rising, and at the same time a building collapsed, another one was rising, and at the same time a Lebanese human being was martyred other Lebanese were born and survived. The crisis that Lebanon lived through did not prevent the safeguarding of the state. The republic survived after it was directly threatened and the legitimate government survived. Now we are on the eve of handing over the trust within a framework of democracy, freedom and a parliamentary system. The institutions have been rebuilt and they are operating despite the damage, looting and insults they have sustained. Despite what has befallen Lebanon, we adhered to its unity and the legacy it represents to hand down to our coming generations.

O Lebanese, after we rejected the Isareli occupation and we still reject it -- we sought energetically to bring about the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese armed forces so that Lebanon could again become sovereign, united, free and healthy. This requires us more than ever before to rally around the legitimate government. It also requires national concord and stability to achieve the sublime national goals and to build the future Lebanon.

I know well the bitter and painful days which we have lived together and I know the torment and afflictions that we suffered together. I realize the great pain, torment, death and devastation that exist in the homeland. No other president lived with you in hard times such as the ones we have lived through together. However, despite the difficult days and the fateful circumstances we are living through, I look with optimism to a bright future. I feel that the black clouds that have hung over us for 5 years have begun to dissipate. We are now turning over the leaves of the past with all the blame and censure you may hold against me as well as my silence and patience and [word indistinct]. I am firmly convinced that with your awareness and steadfastness you are capable of overcoming the difficulties and ordeals.

O Lebanese, you have given a great deal and made sacrifices and are worthy of Lebanon as your homeland. You are no longer alone and your homeland is no longer alone. Some big and friendly countries are extending help to you and to Lebanon to remove the occupation from its territory so that it will return safe, unified and healthy, so that its sons will live with pride and be masters of its land.

O Lebanese, on the eve that I hand over the trust and the mission to his excellency the new president, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, who will assume the great responsibility as a result of a national consensus heralding a good start to a bright future, I call on you all to rally around him and support him in his difficult mission. I am convinced he will safeguard the trust and perform the mission, believing in the unity of a sovereign and independent Lebanon and acting to strengthen its effective role in its Arab and international spheres. As for me, I pray God will safeguard Lebanon for all of us. I thank God for helping me in the most critical times and say to you that I will remain with you and in your ranks as one of you, for the sake of Lebanon. Long Live Lebanon!

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO AL-JUMAYYIL

NC230546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet president has sent a cable of congratulations to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in which he wishes the Lebanese people success in their struggle for Israel's withdrawl. The cable says, in part, that the Soviet Union has supported and will continue to support the consolidation of Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

LEBANESE FRONT URGES SUPPORT FOR AL-JUMAYYIL

NC221844 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English to Lebanon 1745 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Lebanese Front has appealed to the people to rally round the president-elect in a bid to start the operation of salvation. It has also expressed its deep sorrow for the death of President Bashir al-Jumayyil and its satisfaction for the unanimity shown at the election of Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil.

The leader of the Al-Kata'ib, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, has affirmed that whether Lebanon be Christian or Muslim or even athiest, Lebanon will remain a united country open to all forms of civilization. Shaykh Pierre added that Lebanon could not be saved except by common understanding between Christians and Muslims.

ISLAMIC COUNCIL SUPPORTS AL-JUMAYYIL ELECTION

NC221255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Islamic Council believes the election of Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil as president of the republic is an expression of the sincere desire for strong national unity, capable of confronting all the plot's tragic challenges to Lebanon, which aimed at firing the bullet of mercy at it as a unified, sovereign and independent homeland.

The council regards the admirable national unanimity that brought the president-elect to the Presidency as a good indicator that must be sponsored and promoted to achieve the urgently needed national salvation through a national accord.

The Islamic Council held a session under the chairmanship of its deputy chairman, Lawyer Muhammad as-Sahili, which was attended by the political committee, represented by Lawyer Muhammad Amin ad-Da'uq. The council has discussed the various developments in Lebanon, foremost of which is the election of Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil as president of the republic.

MUFTI SATISFIED WITH AL-JUMAYYIL ELECTION

NC221808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] His Eminence the mufti of Lebanon, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, has expressed his complete satisfaction with the election of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil by national consensus. He said this national consensus is the first practical response to the attempts by the enemies to cause division among the sons of this one homeland. He said: We are confident this step will be followed by other reconciliation steps that will open the road to a solution of the Lebanese crisis and the beginning of a new era of security, stability and cooperation among all the Lebanese in order to establish a new formula for accord that is more solid and permanent. Hopes are pinned on the efforts of the president and eyes are focused on him to lead Lebanon in the march for its liberation, sovereignty and unity.

FRANJIYAH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN IHDIN 21 SEP

NC221022 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly press conference at his summer residence in Ihdin yesterday. During the conference, which was attended by local press and news agency correspondents, he spoke about current local developments indicating that our stand is the same, namely that we will not recognize anything that happens under the canopy of the Zionist occupation, and that the future is in the hands of God.

Franjiyah began his press conference by saying: Yesterday, Lebanon in general and Ihdin in particular lost scholar Jawad Bulus, an Ihdinite and a Lebanese. May God have mercy on his soul. He served both Ihdin and Lebanon, all Lebanon. May his soul rest in peace and condolences to all of us. We belong to God and to Him we return.

After 48 hours, a black page in Lebanon's history will be folded. This black page began with deception and, regrettably, we were the first to be deceived and the biggest losers because we encouraged the election of a dishonest person who lacked human and national feelings. We apologize to those who responded to our demand and elected Ilyas Sarkis. Our esteem goes to those who did not elect him.

In the past we demanded that Ilyas Sarkis be tried for high treason. Today, with more insistence and conviction, we reiterate this demand so that this person will become a lesson for anyone who contemplates treason. His treason in the past covered some aspects and persons. Today his treason covers all Lebanon and all the Lebanese, beginning with the Israeli enemy's invasion of our sacred land. The person foremost responsible for this land remained an onlooker -- as if this invasion occured in Mau Mau land. The invasion continued until it reached the gates of the heroic capital. He remained an onlooker. Beirut stood fast thanks to the fighters who defended the dignity of their country -- a steadfastness, which history will record with golden letters, despite the hundreds of thousands of bombs that fell on the heads of children, women and innocent people. The capital was destroyed while he looked at it from his hilltop palace. The steadfastness of the heroic capital stopped the Israeli march, inflicted on the Israeli enemy thousands of casualities and frustrated all its hopes for overrunning it. Treason then began when negotiations started with the archcriminal Habib. As a result of these negotiations, it was decided to withdraw the fighters from the capital in return for the enemy's withdrawl from Lebanese territory. Regrettably, the decision called for the withdrawal of the fighters first and then the enemy would withdraw. The heroic fighters did what was requested of them, unfortunately forgetting the enemy's treachery and fiendish tricks. After the heroic fighters withdrew, Habib's diabolic plan began.

It was also decided to implement the security plan which brought the capital to the present situation. The security plan returned the fighter to his home, removed him from all the strategic positions and opened up the capital. The result was that instead of withdrawing from the sacred land, the treacherous enemy entered the cemetery that was awaiting it without meeting any resistance. The enemy considered itself victorious, acted on this basis and engaged in a spree of destruction and killing, including the crime at the Sabra and Shatila camps -- a crime which shook the world but did not shake those who still remember the history of Begin and his gang which was born, brought up and grew old on terrorism and crime. May the souls of the victims of the camps rest in peace and we ask the world not to forget that crime at the camps as it forgot the Dayr Yasin camp.

Afterwards, former President Sulayman Franjiyah and the journalists held the following dialogue:

Question: Your Excellency, following the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil, do you believe a main obstacle has been removed to national concord and the national march?

Answer: It is our custom not to rejoice over death. He was killed and only God knows who was the murderer. We and our brothers, the citizens of our town Ihdin, believe in the only God and submit to His will. We also believe that Ihdin has never and shall never be defeated.

Question: What is your view of the election that is currently taking place in Al-Fayyadiyah?

Answer: The result is known in advance, because what happened previously will happen today.

Question: Do you believe there are U.S. guarantees that Israel will leave Lebanon, and is the United States able to impose this on Israel?

Answer: If it wants, the United States can impose what it wants. However, in my opinion, what is happening now in Lebanon is a criminal U.S. plan from which the United States will not retreat until it achieves its objective -- expelling the Lebanese in order to settle the Palestinians in their place.

Question: Do you expect a political showdown between the United States and Israel?

Answer: I answered such a question from a U.S. journalist. I said that whoever follows events in the Middle East will correctly perceive that the United States is Israel and that Israel is the superpower and not the United States.

Question: What is your view of the coming stage, especially following the assassination of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil?

Answer: The future is in the hands of God.

Question: By accusing Haddad's and the Phalangists' militia of committing the Sabra and Shatila massacres, Israel has sought to drive a wedge among the Lebanese. Is there apprehension that a reaction will occur against the Christian villages in the areas where the Palestinians are present?

Answer: Only the Israeli enemy force was in the area where the massacres occurred. It is irrelevant who perpetrated the massacre. The massacre occurred and thousands of martyrs fell -- women, children and innocent people. Israel is responsible first and foremost. Whether it perpetrated the massacre through its army or throgh some of its agents is irrelevant. What is relevant is that a crime occurred.

Question: Are you afraid that Israel may carry out a military operation in the north and in Al-Biqa'?

Answer: We said and we repeat that we pray day and night. Perhaps our prayers will inspire the enemy to enter the north and the northern Al-Biqa'. The lessons which the heroic capital has not been able to teach it will be taught to it if it steps outside the territory it is occupying now.

Question: Your Excellency, as you said, the result of the second Al-Fayyadiyah session is known. Do you have any conditions for reaching an understanding or for a dialogue with the new authority?

Answer: Our stand is still the same. We will not recognize anything that happens under the canopy of the Zionist occupation, and the future is in the hands of God.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS BEIRUT COMMAND

NC222035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Lebanese Army Chief of Staff, Maj Gen Munir Tarabay, accompanied by a delegation of command officers, this evening paid a visit to the Beirut operations command. He met with the commander of the Beirut forces, Staff Brigadier General Mazbudi in the presence of a number of officers. He gave them his instructions regarding the army's task and its deployment in the capital in preparation for the arrival of the multinational forces and the assumption of their duties alongside the Lebanese Army in Beirut.

Major General Tarabay then visited a number of positions. He gave his instructions to the officers and soldiers and heard their views on the difficulties facing them. He also visited wounded soldiers. He reassured himself about the improvement in their condition and praised their courage and devotion during to duty.

AL-ASAD: ISRAEL WILL BE PUNISHED FOR ITS CRIMES

JN222000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has asserted that the Israeli massacres in Lebanon will not pass without a fair punishment, sooner or later. Nothing can comfort the Arab masses and all of humanity except to see the Israelis receiving a fair punishment. Israel, the president added, is committing crimes and trying to exonerate itself by blaming certain Lebanese factions. This is a completely stupid, exposed game, because Israel is fully responsible for the series of massacres in Lebanon and west Beirut. No Lebanese faction or any other group took part in any of these actions. Israel is not satisfied with merely committing the massacres, but is also trying to exonerate itself and drive the Lebanese and the Palestinians in west Beirut and elsewhere toward fratricide so it can continue the bloodshed.

Speaking this morning as he received the credentials of Antonio Amaral de Sampaio, Brazilian ambassador in Damascus, the president added that these bestial acts by Israel will just increase our scorn of them and our determination and confidence to achieve victory. We are tirelessly proceeding along this long path. We will continue to walk until the end, until we triumph over the zionist invaders, the monsters of the age.

Addressing the ambassador, the president said: I receive you here today during a critical period in which the ugliest images of aggression are occurring. Israel is committing the most barbaric acts in history. Israel is attacking villages, cities and camps and slaughtering elderly people, women and children. Israel believes it will get away with all this. Israel intends to spread terror among the Palestinian Arab masses. Israel's leaders, who are in fact members of a terrorist gang, have neither benefitted from past experiences nor can they see the future. Otherwise, they would realize that the Arab masses, including the Palestinian people, cannot be frightened. They would have realized that, sooner or later, they will have to pay dearly for their barbarism. Their regret will come too late.

The president and the ambassador moved to the reception hall and exchanged opinions on fraternal relations between Syria and Brazil.

Attending at the audience were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs. The ambassador was accorded an official reception.

AL-ASAD CONGRATULATES AMIN AL-JUMAYYIL ON ELECTION

JN221907 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent the following cable to Amin al-Jumayyil on his election as president of Lebanon: On the occasion of your election as president of Lebanon, it pleases me to offer you my congratulations and wish you success in serving Lebanon, achieving national accord and uniting the ranks of all Lebanese people, particularly at this crucial stage in which Lebanon's struggling to liberate its territory from Israeli occupation and to establish a national legitimate authority on its soil.

Syria, Lebanon's twin sister, will always support Lebanon in confronting the Israeli invasion and help it to recover its welfare and to exercise its cultural and pan-Arab role within the Arab family. I wish you health and happiness, and I wish Lebanon well-being, full recovery and prosperity.

KNESSET DEBATES WEST BEIRUT ENTRY, MASSACRE

Shim'on Peres Address

TA221046 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0910 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres address to the Knesset extraordinary session to discuss two motions on the agenda on the issue of Lebanon -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, members of the Knesset, gentlemen:

It is not with a light heart; this time, perhaps more than ever in the past, the Jewish nation is faced with its conscience, not because of what the Gentiles say, nor because of what the papers write, but rather due to the anxiety arising from the depth of our own tradition. We feel horror; we feel that under the blocks of concrete which covered the bodies of children, women and old people lies a moral avalanche. This was pointed out by the honorable chief rabbi who said: The slaughter and destruction of hundreds of innocent women and children in the camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut were perpetrated by base and bloodthirsty assassins devoid of humanity and godliness.

As the rabbi said, we all face this horrifying abomination which is totally contradictory to the morality of Judaism. The earth is shaking under our feet, and from all strata of our society we hear pain and protest, whereas the prime minister and the defense minister remain silent. Their silence is thunderous and painful.

The fate of the State of Israel, David Ben-Gurion said, depends on its strength and justice. Justice, not only force, must guide our actions. In May 1981, Menahem Begin said: We are a Jewish state with our own experiences. Under no circumstances will we put up with any Syrian attempt to turn the Christians of the 1980's into the European Jews of the 1940's. I would like to hope that the prime minister thought that this applies not only to Jews and Christians, but to Muslims as well. Children are children, whether they are Jewish, Arab or Lebanese. Their blood is red and respectable regardless of race and religion. [interruption by MK's Charlie Biton and Me'ir Wilner who are asked to keep quiet by the speaker] The blood of all of them is sacred in our eyes.

Knesset members, the question facing us all, both the government and the opposition, the entire nation, is the question of Israel facing itself: Israel and its history; Israel and the truth of its life. Whoever tries to plaster over this truth for fear of what the Gentiles might say is doing wrong by Israel, the sense of its foundation and the justice of its way. Silence will not help, and what is necessary is to end this serious situation.

Mr Speaker, I do not conceive that anybody in Israel, whether in power or not, would consciously lend a hand, either directly or indirectly, to this horrendous and base massacre. Even when I set out to pass sentence on the Cabinet and the prime minister, it is my duty to make plain that I do not accuse them of having thought beforehand of being involved in this horrendous act.

On behalf of the nation's unity I appeal to all parts of the house to get the IDF out of this argument. Let us leave out our sons who faithfully serve their nation; let us leave out this large and important organization which carries out orders and which is not to be blamed; let us leave it out of the painful political and moral argument. If there were also faults in the army -- and these must be meticulously examined -- we are convinced that the IDF did not lend a hand to this bloodshed.

However, all these reservations notwithstanding, there is no mitigation to the heavy sins committed by the government which stemmed from lack of foresight, from serious mistakes in its considerations, from shutting its ears to warnings, from a horrible superiority bordering on megalomania, from daydreaming, from lack of will or desire to bear the consequences of its deeds and blunders.

Mr Minister Ben-Porat, I beg you not to interrupt me.

There are things in this affair which must be legally investigated, but there are other outstanding things which are as clear as the light of day which there is no sense in blurring, plastering over or concealing.

First of all, the entry into west Beirut. We made plain in public, time and again, that we must not go into this large city, get entangled in its religious rifts, torn by its factional relations, filled with blood revenges and shaking with historic tensions. [Knesset Speaker asks MK Pesah Gruper to stop talking with Minister Moda'i by the Cabinet table]

Beirut is the capital of an Arab state, and it includes refugee camps and foreign embassies. It is pervaded by destructive instincts and it is held by complicated and mysterious balancing forces which are beyond us. What do we have in common with Beirut, Mr Prime Minister? The arms caches? And, if we remove the weapons, who is to guarantee that other and more sophisticated weapons are not again smuggled in within a short time? Is there a shortage of arms in the world? Will we rule Beirut forever and prevent this? Is there any kind of guarantee that the permanent authorities which replace us will want or be able to prevent the importing of other weapons? Is this the only Arab capital where there are weapons?

Who decided this? Two men: the prime minister and the defense minister. What was their excuse? According to a report in MA'ARIV, on 1 September they said this was done to prevent the danger of violence, bloodshed and chaos. However, as they usually do, they hastened to brag, and ended their announcement with the following historic words: This target has indeed been achieved.

In other words, the Cabinet had foreseen violence, bloodshed and chaos. On the face of it, this is foresight but, at the same time, they also concluded that the objective had been achieved. Some frivolity, Mr Prime Minister. You, a man who has always preached to your fellows about frivolity, drew your conclusions in the middle of the night.

Prime Minister and Defense Minister: What did you achieve when you assumed public responsibility for what might happen in Beirut; what did you do when you announced in advance that all the vital intersections were in our hands and that the refugee camps were surrounded on all sides and in our control?

If you really had foreseen what might happen, and you could not prevent it, then that is a horrible blunder. And if you did not know what might occur in light of your unfortunate decision in the middle of the night, then it is lethally dangerous to entrust you with further decisions of this level and dimension. It is a lame and dangerous excuse to claim that had we not been present more serious things would have happened. Did you decide to go into west Beirut because you foresaw that what would happen would be less serious, in other words, an event that is not sufficiently serious?

According to leaks, the prime minister voiced one of his wisecracks at the Cabinet session yesterday: The Gentiles beat Gentiles, but they want to hang the Jews. If the Gentiles beat Gentiles, then why, Mr Prime Minister, did you get the Jews into this trouble? Who asked you?

This rash decision was made in the wake of the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil. Were we responsible for his election? Are we capable of bearing the consequences of his murder, since Bashir al-Jumayyil was legally elected in accordance with the laws and rules prevailing in Lebanon and only there, elected partly because of his past record and partly in spite of his past record. Just as we should not have been involved in his election or seem to be involved in his election, we should not, cannot and must not appear to be involved in the situation created in the wake of the abominable murder of the president-elect of Lebanon and the acts of vengeance ensuing from it.

Who will carry out an investigation in Lebanon, MK Ge'ula Kohen? Who there will want to investigate these acts of murder and vengeance? Do you not know that there is an easy way to put the blame on the first victim to come along?

Lebanon has survived without us. There is a Lebanese Army, and it would have been possible to return the multinational force. Why was it necessary to endanger our soldiers and, indirectly and totally blindly, assume a responsibility that does not belong to us or a responsibility which we can neither bear nor carry out?

The meeting between the prime minister, the defense minister, the foreign minister and Bashir al-Jumayyil in the middle of the night was a major mistake. Nobody has to ask, Mr Begin, what men do at night. However, the men themselves should have taken the timing into account, that their actions would in some way or another leak and would not add to Israel's prestige the next morning, or to Lebanon's security and its president-elect in the evening. However, he who rushes, without paying any attention to the road, is bound to have his mistake blown out of proportion and expanded.

After the IDF was ordered to enter west Beirut -- and in the current Cabinet there is no argument between the political and military levels, it is just that in the middle of the war the deputy prime minister asked to dismiss the defense minister -- I would like to ask you, Mr Prime Minister and Mr Defense Minister: Whose foolish idea was this to send the Phalangists to the refugee camps to uproot the terrorists? Do you have an answer, Mr Sharon? After all, one need not be a political wizard or a famous general, it is enough to be a town policeman to understand that the militia -- which had been in an even greater state of ferment in the wake of the murder of their leader -- might commit horrendous acts also against innocent people. Was that a surprise? Was that a precedent that could not have been known?

If the Cabinet approved the entry of the Phalangists into the camps on Thursday night, 16 September, where was your supervision? Where was your reporting? Where was your follow-up? Mr Proush need not investigate anything. Who followed up events throughout Thursday night, Friday and [Friday] night? Should the television photographers have been the ones to discover it? Did not any minister know, find out or investigate? What is this, some kind of children's game? They have eyes but cannot see; they have ears but cannot hear; they are ministers but they cannot understand.

If this were not enough, then came the evasive, cowardly and contradictory report that we did or did not approve, that they came from the east while they were photographed in the south, in the airport under our control, for the whole world to see.

We confused ourselves and the world, and then there was this lame explanation that we had asked the Lebanese Army to enter but the latter played for time.

Why did we -- rather than Lebanon, which asked us to go in -- have to be the ones to ask the Lebanese Army to enter the camps? Why did you push? Were you the Lebanese Government? Are we responsible for Beirut, Lebanon, its government, its army and its capital? Why did the government proceed in that fashion? I only know one answer: The government was blinded by its own self-made conception, a conception of imaginary arrogance; it took a passing chance for an eternal anchor, it built a sand castle which collapsed altogether.

On only one occasion was the prime minister's true voice heard, when he announced in the Knesset on 8 June -- and I quote: "If we reach the 40-km line from our northern border, our job will be done, all fighting will stop." Thus peace would have been achieved for the Galilee without engaging in drunken visions, but Mr Begin does not lack drunken visions.

At the Likud rally in Malkhey Yisra'el Square on 17 July, Mr Begin announced that we would sign a peace treaty with Lebanon by the end of the year. Can peace really be established with Lebanon when there is no peace in Lebanon.

The prime minister and the defense minister frequently bragged about the strategic advantages they had awarded to the United States, advantages which had never been given to America. He gave the Beaufort Castle to Haddad, and he goes and distributes the land; he gave Lebanon to Reagan, like a Purim gift.

However, it soon emerged that U.S. strategy is more (?diversified); it includes consideration for the Arab world, a consideration exceeding what we had planned for it. The United States is indeed our friend, but it is not ready -- and we all know it -- to support your policy of annexation, Mr Prime Minister. Begin's highflying words in his speeches soon turned to dust as a result of his actions.

We were promised that the PLO would leave the military and political stage, and it was dispersed all over the place. There is no doubt that the PLO was dealt the blow it deserved, but it did not leave the stage. On the contrary, its stage was uplifted and lighted with an alien light threatening all of us. We were told that the takeover of Beirut would bring international terrorism to an end. Has there really been an end to it? Are we not grieving -- and this time, cruelly enough, we are doing it alone -- for the victims of the serious assassination attempts against our diplomats in Paris, against the Jewish worshippers in Brussels?

Mr Begin created the impression that everybody was acclaiming him -- this is one of the items that goes down well with the public -- that he is capable of teaching a lesson to the whole world, to prime ministers, presidents, figures. All the time, everywhere and all of them were given the privilege of his words -- and he created the impression that all of us rejoiced about it.

You assumed, Mr Begin, that the world would be overwhelmed, astonished and stunned by your proud rhetoric, and here is the result: We shook our friends, we broke friendships and we unwittingly assisted this whirlwind of hatred of the Jews and denunciation of Israel.

You fostered the assumption that the Palestinian problem could be solved through three moves. Mr Sharon appointed Jordan as the Palestinians' state. He promised to produce a new and moderate leadership in the territories; there would be no more problems. On the eve of his departure for the United States, he spoke with some Arabs and everything changed. He ran to the Conference of Presidents of Major U.S. Jewish Organizations and said: I have spoken to the Arabs; there are no longer any problems. Mr Begin remained loyal to the autonomy. This assumption, too, is unfounded.

The world is not asking whether Jordan is a Palestinian state, it is asking whether the territories are the place where the Palestinians enjoy legitimate rights and just demands as you, Mr Menahem Begin, ceremoniously signed at Camp David. You gave it to them, full autonomy, legitimate rights, just requirements [last six words in English]. You are being asked, where is it?

As for the territories, Mr Sharon, even Mustafa Dudin supports the Palestinian, Jordanian and Egyptian positions. Did sympathy toward Israel increase in the territories? Did moderation descend on them? Did reservations about the PLO rocket sky high? What are you telling us?

As for the autonomy, Mr Begin, how will you resume the negotiations? With whom? Does Egypt no longer insist on stopping the establishment of settlements, on our departure from Lebanon? Has it given up on those clauses which had been the reason for the dispute and which had paralyzed the negotiations?

You assumed, presumably in your heart, that the Jewish people would unite and close ranks around the policy of one man in Israel. It turns out that the Jewish people are indeed standing behind Israel, behind the needs of its security and army. However, not everybody is ready to support grandiose plans, alien to the spirit of Judaism and Zionism, which have undermined the foundations of support for Israel and have been proven sterile.

Mr Begin, you promised us that relations with Egypt would endure the test you posed for them. Is that so? Have our relations with Egypt improved so much during all the bombardments of Beirut and since our entry into the western part of the city? What became of all the talk about the land that will be quiet for 40 years? This is a phantom that has turned into a nightmare plaguing us.

Gentlemen, members of the government, an honest government should have resigned. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington -- and you seem to be taking a lot of examples from the British -- resigned over a decision less miserable than the one on entering west Beirut and dispatching Phalangists to the camps. The two men who took responsibility for this decision should have geen the first to draw conclusions.

Have the minimum of national pride, Mr Menahem Begin! No putsch will occur in Israel; no disaster will happen if you resign, believe me. Those who adopted the resolution to let the Phalangists enter the refugee camps should immediately pay, if only for the reason that they failed to predict the outcome of their decision in advance, for the conflicting reports, for the inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the information, for the half-truths, for the informational mess, for the abstention from reporting to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee -- in front of which none of you appeared or dared appear ever since the entry into west Beirut, not one person -- and for the unprecedented world confusion which is striking at Israel. There are people who are responsible for all this, members of the Cabinet. They should pay for it!

Above everything else, those who invented this false haughtiness with which they fed the innocent souls of the people and covered up a policy of force, all these must wake up from their dream, to stand up and go. The monster has stood up to his master and is haunting the reliability and seriousness of his notions.

Mr Speaker, I am speaking with a clear conscience. We warned from the beginning and in public against all these things. We cautioned from the beginning against involvement in the internal affairs of Lebanon, beyond the Good Fence policy. We warned against entering Beirut, and then against entry in west Beirut. We called for ending the bombardments. We cautioned against entertaining the illusion that the Palestinian problem can be solved by other than political means. We warned against a rift with the United States, but your arrogant government, Mr Prime Minister, closed its ears to any advice or criticism, saying that anybody disagreeing with you -- about half the Knesset -- is a potential traitor, a servant of the enemy.

You should be ashamed of yourself! You spread accusations in all directions: the world is to blame; America is to blame; the press is to blame; the Alignment is to blame -- and only you, the government, all of you do not bear any sort of responsibility; you are not guilty of anything; you did not commit even one error.

Now you come and tell your fellow ministers that if you resigned there would be a national tragedy, God forbid! Is this not the government which brought upon the greatest isolation among the nations ever experienced by Israel? Is this not the government which brought about reservations outside Israel and a rift inside? Mr Begin bragged that the war in Lebanon had eliminated the trauma of the Yom Kippur war. To my regret, he replaced it with another trauma.

I do not believe that you will resign, and that is not even the reason why we called this Knesset session. We called this session so that you may call on the government to get out of Beirut, to set up a legal commission of inquiry to look into these serious events, and perhaps at long last broach the negotiations. Peace can be established with the Arabs, but not without them.

From this podium we tell the nation: If this government goes, the nation will not come to any harm. Zion will not kneel; it will strengthen. It will be able to restore its pride, its historical sensibility, to an enlightened realism which will then be out of the turmoil you threw it in. Its sharp sword will become a shield and will not be used against imaginary political targets.

Mr Begin, do not worry, the people are stronger than your government, than any government. You did not receive a majority from this people, but rather a mandate to establish a coalition. You formed the coalition with the religious parties not based on your policy -- neither the rabbi of Gur or Rabbi Shakh support it -- but on their religious demands. You united with the Liberals. However, the Liberal Party gentlemen who become ministers cannot make a mockery of liberalism. They must be liberal and not just ministers. The policy for which you created an opportunistic majority has collapsed and its fruits are few; it created chaos and its ways are blocked -- and our heart breaks.

Some of your ministers, Mr Prime Minister, also claim that an investigation is requred; and a probe can be conducted, my friend Mordekhay Ben-Porat, only by judges and not by ministers. I do not conceive that the foreign minister should interrogate the communications minister or that Mr Begin should interrogate Sharon, or that Sharon should interrogate Mr Begin. Whether you agree or not, truth is a path to get out, a path which all of us, all the citizens of this state regardless of religion, origin or language will be able to tread proudly, with understanding and hope.

Ari'el Sharon Address

TA221317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0939 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon address to the Knesset extraordinary session to discuss two motions on the agenda on the issue of Lebanon -- live]

[Text] Honorable Speaker, distinguished Knesset: This is a gloomy day for all of us. Innocent people, the elderly, women and children were murdered for nothing in Beirut, with utmost cruelty.

Heckling by HADASH MK Me'ir Wilner who asks: Who sent the murderers?

The heart rebels; the eyes refuse to accept; the mind does not understand why this should be the end of innocent people. How is it at all possible to explain the unexplainable, that which cannot be forgiven or forgotten? I did not come here to explain this horrendous tragedy, a tragedy which belongs to a world of dark instincts, not of our own, but the world of the perpetrators of this massacre. I hope they are punished. However, this is not in our power. [heckling by various MK's; Prime Minister Begin is at this point reportedly leaving the hall]

I have come here to report on the fields for which we are responsible and I will only talk about them, and these have nothing to do with this base crime. We are not fighting the Palestinian people; we declared a war to the bitter end against Palestinian terrorism. If there is somebody indirectly responsible for this murder -- those directly responsible for it are Lebanese -- that is the PLO's organization of terrorism. Therefore, I can clearly and immediately state here: No Israeli soldier or officer participated in this horrible act; the hands of the IDF are clean; we have ethically used our weapons in this case as we have been doing during the months of the war. [heckling by MK Tubi who says they received those weapons from Israel; further heckling by other MK's]

When we authorized the Phalangists to enter the refugee camps, they were explicitly told by IDF senior officers -- and I quote -- that "a military force would enter the Shatila camp from the south and west and would search and purge it of terrorists. In the coordination meetings it was stressed that this operation was directed at terrorists and that civilians should not be harmed, especially women, children and the elderly" -- unquote. [heckling by unidentified MK who asks Sharon: Why are you so afraid of an inquiry commission; the speaker calls for order]

Three: [as heard] The moment doubts arose about what was happening in the camps we had known to be terrorist centers in west Beirut, the commander of the Northern Command took measures to end the Phalangist actions in Shatila through the Phalangist liaison officer who was at the command post of one of our divisions.

Four: It should be remembered that the Phalangists are not the IDF. Its units and members are not subordinate to us and do not have to report to us. For instance, in this serious affair, we made special efforts because the prime minister, in one of the recent Cabinet sessions, asked time and again what had the Phalangists said post factum, what had they said afterwards, whether we had talked to them afterwards, what they had said.

We have been making efforts -- that is the commander of the Northern Command, the chief of staff and myself, who went there -- to investigate the Phalangist commanders, to try to understand and know how, when and why this disaster happened. However, the people to this very day refuse to talk. They are not at all prepared to admit it. We ourselves had to try, and we are still trying, to investigate why they did that, in contravention of the commitments they had given us, at our demand [drishoteynu]. [heckling by Alignment MK Jacques Amir who asks Sharon: Why did you coordiante matters with them?]

If MK Peres is here again [Peres reportedly left the hall a few minutes earlier] -- he was so shaken by the cooperation and by something which happened without our knowledge -- I would like to remind him of something which took place in his time, with his knowledge. [heckling]

Therefore, this entire attempt to attribute this -- you have done so before the entire world to see and you have poured oil on the fire. [heckling]

I understand the demand [tvi'ah] to resign; the Alignment wants me to resign. The Americans, too, incidentally -- as I have read in the last few days -- want me to resign. It is not only you who want to replace me, the Americans, too, want to replace me. However, there is a difference in the reasons why you, who associate with the Americans, want to replace me and why the Americans want me replaced.

You want to replace me because you want the seats here, around this table. This is you. The Americans want me replaced because they want [interrupts himself] the Americans' objective is Bet El; their goal is Elon More and Ari'el. You, through your cooperation, lend a hand deliberately to help weaken Israel in order to attain power with the help of others, and in order to hand over parts of Eretz Yisra'el. Your objective is that desk [presumably meaning prime minister's desk]; their objective is there. In joining together, you are helping them proceed toward the comprehensive solution suggested to us, which is the handover of parts of Eretz Yisr'el. You will not succeed.

Therefore, this entire attempt in any way to attribute this unfortunate affair to the IDF -- including the demand to set up an inquiry commission -- wrongs the IDF. [heckling by various MK's]

We are willing to be interrogated on anything. All these things wrong the IDF and the people in charge and the Israeli people, since the proper people to address these remarks to -- and you will not succeed in drawing a line between the IDF and the government, the government commands the IDF; it is not you who command the IDF; the government is the commander of the IDF -- are the Phalangists rather than the IDF. Nobody here wants to conceal anything. Our government, just as our entire nation, is sensitive to acts of murder and terrorism more than any other government or nation in the world.

The IDF, its fighters and commanders, has for 3 months been waging a wonder campaign in Lebanon which has already brought about, and is yet to bring about, immense security achievements. We knew, were reported to and reported immediately about every move of our soldiers and units. Regarding the tragedy that took place in the camps, we did not clearly know what was happening, and to this very day we do not precisely know what occurred since these events took place when the Phalangists rather than the IDF soldiers were inside the camps. The IDF soldiers and commanders did not enter those camps under explicit orders. There were rumors, piecemeal information, but by the time they were compiled and formed a horrifying picture, and when the extent of the disaster became clear, it was too late and there was nothing we could do although we intervened when the first suspicions arose.

The man who preceded me on this podium, MK Peres, with pretended self-righteousness attacked something we had not been aware of, something that happened without our knowledge. I would like to ask you, MK Shim'on Peres: Another affair took place in your time and with your knowledge. I would not raise this had you not reached this all-time low. There was an affair in Lebanon, too, when you were defense minister. The affair in Tall az-Za'tar took place in your time. Did you not feel pangs of conscience? [heckling by Alignment MK's]

Why not? Because thousands of people were massacred and, MK Peres, where were [interrupts himself] MK Peres, you stood on this podium and leveled accusations about something which happened without our knowledge. Where were the IDF officers on the day of the massacre at Tall az-Za'tar? Where were they -- that affair happened with your knowledge -- where were the officers that day? Were you shocked? You know where they were that day.

[MK Peres at this point asks to reply to Sharon, but the defense minister does not agree and the speaker thus refuses this request]

There is a limit, gentlemen. Even those who no longer care about our national interests cannot level accusations about something which happened without our knowledge. [Heckling by unidentified Alignment MK who calls to Sharon: Did you not know who the Phalangists were before you got involved with them?]

I am quoting here from an official report and I would like to emphasize that immediately upon learning of this horror, I asked for detailed reports to be prepared about everything that happened and asked whether we had any testimony about the events. Well, I would like to report to you what happened on our side of the situation based on a authoritative military report regarding the camps in Beirut.

I will read those sentences pertaining to the issue: 1. The Phalangist forces entered the area of the Shatila refugee camp on the night of 16-17 September 1982. Their action was stopped by the IDF on Friday, 17 September 1982, at noon, after rumors about what had been happening in the camp were heard. They cleared the area completely on Saturday, 18 September 1982 before noon.

2. Following the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil the decision was made that the IDF should take over key areas in west Beirut. The instruction was that the Northern Command should take over key areas in the western part of the city. This was decided on 15 September 1982 at 0300.

3. This operation began to be carried out on Wednesday, 15 September 1982, at 0500 and ended on Thursday, 16 September 1982, at noon. The emphasis was put on abstaining from harming civilians and property. Indeed, civilians and property were hardly harmed.

4. The order issued to the Northern Command regarding the takeover of the western part of the city stated, among other things: It is prohibited to enter the refugee camps. The searches and purges will be conducted by the Phalangists or the Lebanese Army.

5. On Wednesday, 15 September 1982, following the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil at 0300 [as heard], a meeting was held with the Phalangist headquarters with the participation of the chief of staff and the commander of the Northern Command in which we discussed their activities regarding the events and the entry of the IDF into the western part of the city and their entry into the camps was discussed in particular.

6. On Wednesday afternoon, 15 September 1982, an absolutely negative reply was received from the Lebanese Army regarding our demand [derisha] that the Lebanese Army enter the refugee camps.

7. On Wednesday evening, 15 September 1982, the commander of the Northern Command met with the Phalangist commander and Col Michel (Onn), the commander of the Lebanese Army unit that operated in Beirut in which the commander of the Northern Command pleaded -- after the Lebanese Army submitted its negative answer -- that the Lebanese Army officer try to convince the political levels to allow the entry of the Lebanese Army into the camps.

8. After checking, the Lebanese officer claimed that that was impossible and even claimed that in a meeting with the Lebanese prime minister the latter told him that he should open fire on the IDF that had entered west Beirut and had even threatened to courtmartial him.

9. Also on Thursday, 16 September 1982, the Lebanese Army replied negatively to the possibility of the Lebanese Army entering the camps. On Thursday, 16 September 1982 around noon a meeting was held to discuss various issues between the commander of the Northern Command and the Phalangist commander. On the same day, in the afternoon, a meeting was held between the commander of the division on the site and the Phalangist representative to coordinate the entry of the Phalangists into the Shatila camp.

11. [as heard] The agreement was that a military force would go into the Shatila camp from the south and the west, would search for and purge it of terrorists. In the coordination meetings it was emphasized that the operation was to be directed against terrorists and that the civilian population should not be harmed, especially not women, children and the elderly.

12. On the night of 16-17 September, the Phalangist force entered the Shatila camp. At their request, at a certain point, they were provided with illumination with the help of 81-mm mortars and flares dropped from aircraft. This was later stopped. On the day of 17 September 1982, the Phalangists concentrated a military force which included infantry, armored and medical corps units to continue the purges of the camps.

14. [as heard] The IDF prevented the entry of this force into the camp and from continuing its operations.

15. On Friday, 17 September 1982, around noon -- approximately at 1100 -- the commander of the Northern Command met the IDF division commander. The latter raised fears about the nature of the Phalangist activities. Even at that time there had been no information about what had happened in Shatila. The commander of the Northern Command ordered the Phalangist actions be stopped at once, through the Phalangist liaison officer who was at the command post.

16. On Friday, 17 September 1982, at 1630 a meeting was held with the Phalangist staff, the Israeli chief of staff and the commander of the Northern Command in which it was agreed that all the Phalangist forces would leave the refugee camps on Saturday, 18 September 1982, in the morning. It was also agreed that another force would not go into the camps. In this meeting, too, there was no knowledge yet of the events inside the Shatila camp.

17. On Friday, 17 September 1982, in the evening an official announcement was received from the Lebanese Army [heckling by Shinuy MK Amnon Rubinstein] following a meeting of the Lebanese political level that the Lebanese Army would not enter the refugee camps.

18. On Saturday morning, 18 September 1982, the Phalangist forces left the area of the refugee camps. Then, reports began to arrive about the events that had taken place inside the Shatila refugee camp. As a result, the commander of the Northern Command issued an order whereby the IDF should enter the Al-Fakihani camp and then on Sunday, 19 September 1982, before noon, into the Sabra camp as well in order to defend and calm the population, which welcomed the IDF.

The commander of the Northern Command also issued orders not to enter the Shatila camp so as not to link the IDF with the events that occurred there. Then we did not yet know who would link the IDF with these events, we did not yet conceive that you would be the ones to do that. [heckling by various Alignment MK's who claim that Sharon is drawing that link and ask what about the reports that Minister Tzipori submitted to Minister Shamir on Friday; the speaker calls for order]

This sounds to you -- and justifiably so -- a laconic and dry report. However, this is what the IDF knew and did. [heckling] I am not here to claim that this or that individual did not see or hear anything more than what is written in this report. However, this was the picture that emerged in the Northern Command and the General Staff.

Again, it must be borne in mind that it was not we, but rather the Phalangists, who went into the Shatila camp.

The neighborhoods of Shatila, Sabra and Al-Fakihani, which we describe as refugee camps, are urban neighborhoods with thousands of buildings from 1 to 12 stories high in a densely-builtup area and are not camps in the normal sense of the word. When one says camp, it may appear that they are camps, where one can watch what is happening inside. This is a densely-builtup area. [heckling] It must be understood that the activities I described were carried out at a time when the IDF was carrying out vast operations in west Beirut. Information reaching us in the wake of the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil spoke of a rise in the state of alert and preparedness among the terrorist units stationed in the various areas for fear of an Israeli reaction following the murder.

I am quoting here from an authoritative report from 15 September 1982 at noon. In that report, the terrorists report the advance of our forces and fighting in the advance axes in the western part of the city. In this framework, it was reported that the terrorists were the only ones fighting the IDF and that at that stage, the leftist organizations were abstaining from participating in the fighting.

In another authoritiative IDF report from 16 September 1982, Thursday at 1700, it is stated that on that day, at around noon, the encirclement of west Beirut and the take-over of controlling areas was completed by the IDF. Upon the completion of the encirclement, the report states, the fighting focused on the remaining pockets of resistance in areas that had not yet been purged: Al-Fakihani, Sabra, Shatila and Hamra.

On Friday, 17 September, at 1300 -- again, I am quoting from another authoritative report -- it is stated that the purging of pockets of resistance in west Beirut by our forces was continuing. According to reports, the fighting was concentrated in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Tallat al-Hayyat, the Stadium area and the outskirts of Al-Fakihani.

So far, I have quoted from authoritative reports that show that there were terrorists in those areas. When the question is posed why we did not send the IDF there, the answer is. We did not send the IDF there because we wanted to save human lives. This statement about human lives must be remembered by everybody. Therefore, we did not send IDF soldiers since this operation could be conducted by others.

So far, I have quoted from authoritative reports and I will quote another true report on Saturday, 18 September, the first day of Rosh Hashana, at 1500 where it is stated in parallel with the takeover of the northern areas of the city by our forces, the Phalangists yesterday -- that is, 17 September-- conducted searches and violent patrols in the camps of Sabra and Shatila, and there are reports of about some 120 dead there. From this it may be concluded that our permission to the Phalangists to enter the Shatila camp stemmed from the presence of a number of terrorists in the areas of west Beirut, including Shatila, who were fighting our soldiers and it attests to our wish to prevent casualities among our soldiers. After all, this is what you have been crying for all the time.

The neighborhoods of Shatila, Sabra and Al-Fakihani -- which the Phalangists had planned to enter -- had been considered the bastions of the terrorists during all the months of the seige of Beirut. Even in our worst nightmares we did not conceive that the Phalangists, which began fighting at this stage of the war, would behave in such a manner.

They appeared to be a regular army, for all intents and purposes. They promised to fight only against the terrorists. We had a good experience with them in the past when, during the siege of Beirut, they took, over the College of Sciences, the Ar-Rayhan area and Jumhur. In addition, they had been serving at the roadblocks between the two parts of the city and they carried out their actions efficiently. We delegated responsibility to them for various areas that we had taken over and they usually -- and I emphasize the word usually because there were also some faults -- proceeded in an orderly fashion with the exception of various minor and exceptional [totz'ey dofen] incidents. We agreed to the entry of the Phalangists to avoid risking our soldiers. However, even in our worst nightmares, we did not conceive that the Phalangists would do the worst.

You may say that this was a miscalculation and a mistake in assessing the situation. However, let us see who was wrong.

I would like to draw your attention to something: Three weeks after the outbreak of the war, a well-known and distinguished person approached me and told me: God in Heaven, what is the duty of the Christian Phalangists, our allies, in this issue? We were told that at a certain point the Christians would go into Beirut -- after all that is their capital -- they also must do something to liberate their homeland. What is their role in this war? Is their role only to throw rice and give flowers to our forces while we give the blood? After all, we the Alignment, when we were in power made the opening toward the Christians.

God Almighty, when I heard those words I wondered: Is the man speaking as a member of Agudat Yisra'el or perhaps the NRP? No, the speaker was the distinguished Knesset member, Mr Victor Shem-Tov, he was the one who said this to me.

[heckling by various MK's]

MK Victor Shem-Tov was right when he said that the Alignment, when it was in power, had made the opening toward the Christians. You should be blessed for it, we the government led by Menahem Begin, followed in your footsteps. After all, can we choose our neighbors in the Middle East? We do not pretend to change the nature, tradition and customs of our neighbors even if they are alien to us, even if our moral positions are as different as East from West.

On 20 July 1982, in the midst of the siege of Beirut, a veteran public figure from the Labor Party, a man who happened to learn closeup about the issue of the Phalangists, asked me: Yet, my main question about the Phalangists is, to what extent did the IDF expect or was disappointed by their behavior or fighting ability or their readiness to fight in the war? He went on to ask me: Is the assessment that the Christians will fight still in effect? Can you or will you comment on it? This question was indeed relevant, the question of a man who had expected the Phalangists not to disappoint us and to take part in the war, the question of a man who knew about the issue closeup, a very serious man in my opinion: MK Dani Rosolio, he was the one who asked me those questions.

I also received a piece of advice from a distinguished former Alignment minister who told me: I see the significant turning point as occurring on the day when we heard that the Christians had begun to operate in Beirut. That is, he saw the beginning of a significant turning point when the Christians had at long last begun to operate inside Beirut -- after all, the Christians had been expected to enter Beirut.

He went on to say: I think that if we are playing this game -- incidentally, that is not the way we thought -- where the Christians are given the possibility of assuming power while keeping -- I would like to have your attention -- their hands clean, you are creating a government that cannot be trusted in the least. [heckling by various MK's who urge Sharon to reveal the identity of this person]

Throughout the months of the war, I was constantly asked by many of your colleagues why the Phalangists were not fighting inside Beirut, why they were keeping their hands clean. Time and again, you warned, stated and declared this. I merely quoted a few instances. [heckling]

Distinguished gentlemen, it is impossible to hold both ends of the stick; both to criticize, complain and maliciously rejoice at the fact that the Phalangists did not join the fighting and, when horrible tragedy occurs, for which we are not responsible, to roll your self-righteous eyes and appeal to Heaven.

What is interesting -- and this may be the main point -- is that after the massacre of the Christians, only a few days ago a consensus was reached in Lebanon [possibly on Amin Jumayyil's election], whereas on our side people are out to get one another and for something we did not do. Through this act of yours, you are pouring oil on the fire of anti-Semitism and fostering a blood libel. [heckling]

I do not want to dwell on past affairs -- I could cite a good example, that of the Libyan plane [when a Libyan passenger plane was shot over the Sinai by the IDF several years ago] and I could cite press reports from that period and the reactions of the leaders of the countries at that time and, what is more important, the reaction of the opposition leader at that time. [heckling]

Incidentally, it would be interesting to recall those past affairs, the way the government and the opposition behaved. However, this is getting too long and you keep shouting all the time because, after all, you know what you are doing.

However, I would like to tell you something. When we entered west Beirut we found some material in the terrorist headquarters. I would like to tell you something, not about what happened in the past, but about something that has happened now, during the war. I would like to tell you about the organized campaign conducted in the media by some opposition figures to topple the government: You do not want the establishment of an inquiry commission; you want to topple the government.

Incidentally, King Husayn also wants another government. Husayn made a speech today and said that he would like another government; he would like you and he knows why. From the first day the Likud came to power, and even in the days of the difficult and vital war, the war of defense in Lebanon, they did not stop for even a minute, and today some of the putschists -- whether indirectly or even directly -- extend help to some figures in the U.S. administration who tried to dictate the Reagan plan to us or, alternatively, to bring down the government.

As for the mutual understanding on the personal attacks on myself and their purpose, let me quote something written yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES: "There is truly no doubt that Reagan to some extent, and his group of aides even more so, would like to see changes in the Israeli Government." THE NEW YORK TIMES is a serious newspaper, but fortunately for us it is not Washington that appoints, crowns or fires ministers or the government in Israel. Not Washington.

Gentlemen, enemies from within and from without: This is Jerusalem, not Saigon, and you will do well to remember this. How did it come about that a chorus of such hatred and venom came from among us, where did such self-hate come from, to dare to say here, in our midst, that we are responsible for the massacre in Beirut, or that we are responsible for the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil? To repeat, it happened throughout the war. We will yet discuss this.

The attempt to undermine the government and harm the progress and conduct of the war, the campaign waged against the Cabinet, was characterized, at least in the last few months, by one guideline: to fight the government even at the cost of harming the achievements of the war in Lebanon. It appeared at times as though it was more important for the enemies of the government to expel it from Jerusalem than to remove the PLO from Beirut. Yes, certain opposition figures have reached that low point, whether knowingly or innocently.

Now that we are in control of the PLO headquarters in west Beirut and Beirut -- I would suggest that you carefully pay attention to this -- I have learned about the extent to which the PLO men, during the months' of the siege, also lay great store in the differences of opinion within Israel; they also pinned hopes on these disputes.

For example, in their deliberations, the PLO leaders reached the following conclusion -- and on these PLO conclusions we will be ready to go to an inquiry commission, and to make it easier for you we will establish a secret inquiry commiwsion. [heckling] I am quoting from material we found in the terrorist headquarters. Since when is material found in the terrorist headquarters regarded by the Alignment as secret? Really!

In their deliberations, and upon seeing the internal upheaval in Israel, the PLO leaders reached the following conclusion -- and I quote: "The main thing is to expand the dimensions of the demonstrations throughout Israel and all means must be used to this end" -- they were referring to the Peace Now demonstration -- "and if the demonstration in Tel Aviv does not recur, its entire effect will evaporate" -- unquote from the senior commander of the terrorist organization.

This is not the end of it; there is more. That is how, during the siege of Beirut, they exploited the attacks against the Israeli Government to hold out in the siege and to continue with their deliberations in west Beirut in the headquarters we have just reached these past days. I go on to quote: "Hayim Bar-Lev wanted Sharon to be put on trial. These [not further identified] want to withdraw and try Sharon. All these things, God willing, will put pressure on the Israeli government" -- unquote.

Gentlemen, with complete responsibility I hereby state: The war in Beirut was also prolonged by the irresponsible, unrestrained and false attacks against the government -- and this indeed is an issue to be checked by an inquiry commission. I am ready for such a commission to hold its proceedings behind closed doors or however you like it. We will provide the material and you will learn about the damage you inflicted. [Heckling by various MK's who say that such an inquiry should be conducted in the open]

However, this is the price we have to pay for democracy and we succeeded in consolidating our military status [ma'amadenu] in the Lebanon and in expanding the scope of our achievements despite the attempts to undermine the government. Moreover, we are curently completing the purges, searches and collection of booty from the terrorist centers in west Beirut. Thus, we will complete the unprecedented operation of expelling the terrorist organizations from Beirut.

The last stage, which you attacked here, began last Tuesday. As is known, we never wanted to go into west Beirut, but the dramatic circumstances forced us. I simply want to quote some of my remarks about the entry into West Beirut to the Cabinet on 16 September 16 September 1982: Two days ago, at 1645, while driving my car I received a report about an explosion at Bashir's headquarters. Two hours later, around 1900, I held a consultation with the chief of staff; I spoke with the chief of IDF Intelligence and consulted with the head of the Mosad and the head of the security services. It was not yet clear whether Bashir was alive or dead. We had some doubts since none of our men saw him alive. That is why we set out to analyze and assess the serious problems that might rise if Bashir was indeed dead.

It must be remembered -- and we discussed this in the Cabinet -- that the terrorists left about 2,000 men behind in contravention of the agreement and in spite of our constant warnings to that effect to the Americans; we also reported about this to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. What did we think about this issue? We thought that by means of our security forces at a later stage -- and I do not wish to elaborate on this point -- we would conduct the searches for these men in coordination with the Lebanese Government and that we would arrest them or attack them as called for by circumstances.

Such an operation could be carried out only after the city became open and safe -- these are the terms I used in my discussions with envoys Habib and Draper when we referred to the need for Beirut to be open and safe. It should also be remembered that in contravention of the agreement, the terrorists, who should have handed over their heavy weapons to the Lebanese Army by 22 August, did not do so and we also cautioned the Americans about this.

In my opinion, we were faced with a very serious problem. It must be borne in mind that some 2,000 armed terrorists remained in the area along with another 7,000 members of various leftist organizations in west Beirut, members of Al-Murabitun, the largest organization, and small organizations composed of several dozen men. All of these groups were armed. We were faced with the danger that in the face of utter confusion -- and utter confusion descended on Beirut -- the terrorists would again take up their positions and we would again be faced with a divided city.

We were not troubled by the issue of how this divided city would affect the Lebanese Government; we were not dealing with the Lebanese Government. We were troubled by only one issue: that in the framework of this redivision, and the presence of the terrorists and the leftist militias in the areas where all the arms depots are located, we would have a recurrence of a situation -- indeed, not the previous situation when there were 15,000 armed terrorists in Beirut -- which might have far-reaching implications. That was our assessment.

The prime minister contacted the chief of staff and me 2 nights ago, at 0030. It was agreed that we would take up key positions in the city that would enable us to continue our operations and which would prevent the serious situation which might have been created and which I described for you just now.

It was not simple. It must be remembered that we maintain very small forces in Beirut. We had to concentrate forces.

At this point, I must praise the General Staff for its speedy action. An airlift was organized overnight to the Beirut International Airport. Those who remember the demands [tvi'ot] made of us to hand over this airport can understand why this could not be done. Within a few hours, with dozens of flights by Hercules planes, we concentrated forces prior to the performance of this mission. It was our assessment that, notwithstanding the fact that there are 2,000 terrorists and armed militiamen in the city, resistance would be limited or nonexistent.

Therefore, in the first hours when I reported to the prime minister -- at 0030 when I learned about the situation and I saw how the forces advanced -- everything was still quiet. However, as the hours went by, resistance began with the help of tanks -- which certainly should not have been there, according to the agreement with the terrorists -- and antitank machineguns, heavy machineguns and mortars and loaded katyushas. It was absolutely clear that these terrorists, who had not handed over their weapons, were indeed in control of various sites, mainly in the areas of Al-Fakihani, Sabra and Shatila, which were the terrorist centers.

I want to say that sometimes -- and this does not happen frequently -- critical moments occur when it is necessary to take action at once. In my opinion, the situation we were facing then was a turning point which would have again put us into a situation where west Beirut was being defended by terrorist forces and militias which would have again reverted things to the way they had been.

Therefore, in my opinion, this decision was not only vital, but a decision of the last moment. Now, you will probably understand that the entry of the Phalangists into the camps at a time when the Lebanese Army refused to go in was a natural move in order to avoid inflicting casualties on our forces. The inhuman tragedy that took place was out of our control. Notwithstanding our pain and sorrow, we will not agree to assume responsibility for it.

We are still checking and learning various details related to our coordination, concentration [miqud], supervision and reporting apparatus. We will examine those carefully and meticulously.

We will now proceed to the stage of removing the foreign forces from Lebanon and we will thus approach the final objective: peace and security with Lebanon. This is within our reach, especially if we stop vilifying ourselves with blood libels and we close ranks for a united effort. [Approached by the Knesset speaker, Sharon is heard to say that the motions should be struck off the agenda.]

Berman Resigns

TA221129 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker at the special Knesset session in Jerusalem -- live]

[Text] One could speak of two planes of developments: first, the Liberal Party and second, the NRP. Let us start with the Liberals: Minister Yitzhaq Berman, the energy and infrastructure minister, has sent the prime minister a letter of resignation from the government.

Minister Berman informed the prime minister that he plans to vote with the opposition in favor of the establishment of an inquiry commission on the events in Beirut, and that he understands the implications of such a vote, which is why he is announcing his resignation from the government. This is in regard to the Liberals: Minister Yitzhaq Berman is resigning.

As for the NRP, there are very serious differences of opinion within the faction. The NRP faction held a meeting in which, although three members were in favor of a demand for an investigation, they were a bit more flexible and less adamant in their demand.

But Zvulun Hammer and Yehuda Ben-Me'ir insist that even before the vote is taken here at the Knesset, they should receive a commitment of some sort from the prime minister, which would make it clear that there would be an investigation. They did not insist that the kind of investigation be specified now, but that he should make it clear that there would be a serious probe into what happened in Beirut.

Some have said that personal conclusions might be drawn by these two men: Zvulun Hammer, the education and culture minister; and Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, the deputy foreign minister; but this point is not clear. There are feverish contacts and messages are constantly being exchanged between the NRP and the prime minister in an attempt to find some sort of formula that would satisfy all the parties.

Finally, Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman has submitted his resignation, but there is uncertainty in regard to the continued functioning of Minister Zvulun Hammer and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir.

Explains Reasons

TA221251 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Interview with Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman by David Essing in the Knesset on 22 September following his resignation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Berman, is it true that you have handed in your resignation to Prime Minister Begin this morning?

[Answer] Yes, that's true, I did.

[Question] Why have you resigned, Sir?

[Answer] Because I raised the demand yesterday, the request that a commission of inquiry, in accordance with law of 1969, be set up by the government to investigate the events of last week in Beirut. This request was not agreed upon, was not granted; on the contrary, the government decided not to set up a commission of this kind.

Today there is a vote on a similar motion, put by Shinuy. I am going to vote in favor of this motion; and it is contrary to proper government, parliamentary system, that a minister, a member of the government, should vote in the Knesset, the parliament, against a clear and very obviously-worded decision of the government.

[Question] Prime Minister Begin says he is against such a public inquiry; the rest of the Cabinet is against it. Why are you in favor of a public inquiry?

[Answer] I believe that the events of last week have created a great deal of confusion both in Israel and among the Jewish communities abroad. I don't know how much and to what extent we can succeed in convincing the non-Jewish public through findings of a commission of inquiry of this kind, but I do believe that the Jewish public, at least, will lend credibility to findings of such a commission of inquiry. I am sure a commission of inquiry will set the facts as they are; namely, that at worst there was an error of judgment on the part of some officers, but there was no actual participation in the carnage, in the massacre.

[Question] But Prime Minister Begin says that the very fact of setting up such a commission of inquiry implies Israeli guilt. You don't accept that?

[Answer] No, I don't accept that. That's what commissions of inquiry are for, just like every process of justice. If there is an accusation, the fact that the matter is being investigated doesn't mean that the accused is guilty. In this case it is even less so. If the government itself sets up a commission of inquiry, obviously [it] means that the government feels that there is nothing to fear from such an investigation.

[Question] Mr Berman, You're going to vote for the commission of inquiry. The NRP, the National Religous Party -- another coalition party -- may vote for it. Might this not set off the downfall of Prime Minister Begin's government?

[Answer] I don't know; I haven't conducted any negotations with any other parliamentary group on this subject. Nobody approached me; I have never approached anyone else in this connection of setting up a new government. All I am concerned with at this moment is the setting up of a commission of inquiry.

Cabinet Discussion Expected

TA221213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman has informed the prime minister of his resignation, and announced that he will vote against the Cabinet today, at the Knesset and vote in favor of the motion to establish a national inquiry commission. He told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that this means that his resignation will be brought to the Cabinet for discussion on Sunday, and will become effective 48 hours later.

Hammer, Ben-Me'ir To Abstain

TA221217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Two NRP leaders, Education Minister Zvulun Hammer and Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, have told the prime minister that they would abstain during today's Knesset vote and will resign their posts unless he announces in his speech that the events in Beirut will be examined somehow. The prime minister replied that he would not bow to threats.

Alignment Motion Defeated

TA221224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The coalition struck off the Knesset's agenda the Alignment's demand [drishata] to debate the grave results of the IDF entry into west Beirut. Forty-seven coalition members opposed the motion to include this on the agenda, including Minister Berman. Likud members Zeigerman and Nof were absent from the hall. The Alignment's demand won the votes of 40 opposition members.

Immediately after the vote, Shim'on Peres stepped to the podium and made a personal statement in which he accused the defense minister of having spoken a groundless libel when he hinted that there was a link between the Alignment government at the time, the then Defense Minister [Peres] and the IDF and the massacre of the Palestinians in the Tall az-Za'tar camp. The defense minister again lied, Peres said. Ari'el Sharon hurried to request permission to take the floor, and said very briefly: Everything I said is the whole truth.

Coalition Compromise Found

TA221330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1323 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] In the course of the storm in the Knesset our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav has reached the studio. I understand that a formula has nevertheless been obtained to retain Hammer and Ben-me'ir in the government.

[Nadav] Yes. The entire temporary government crisis has ended. TAMI, as well as the NRP, have been satisfied. The formula reached is that Justice Minister Nisim, who will mount the speakers' podium in a short while, will announce that the government will decide on the way to examine the incident in Beirut in the near future. TAMI and the NRP made it clear to the prime minister that the term the near future should be 2 to 3 weeks. If not, the way is then open for the NRP and TAMI to create the crisis anew.

They do not ask for anything clearer than this and agree that it will be the prime minister who will decide the way in which the examination will proceed. Thee is no talk of an inquiry commission or anything like it but of a government decision to examine the incident in the near future, the meaning of which as we said, is 2 to 3 weeks.

Menahem Begin Address

TA221605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1359 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Address by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the Knesset, replying to two motions on the agenda submitted by Shinuy and the Alignment -- live]

[Text] Today let me borrow a term from Mr Peres' rich vocabulary and tell him: Shame on you! It is not hate that should cover your face, but shame that should make your cheeks blush. What did you do today? What have you done ever since you returned from the United States of America? You are exploiting a catastrophe in order to gain political, partisan, sectional goals. Certainly there was a disaster. [indistinct interjection by MK Harish and Deputy Minister Grupper]

You will not preach morals to us about the sanctity of human life. In the Israeli campaigns conducted when you were still a boy we had already proved what the sanctity of human life is. What sacrifices we made in order to save human life! Not one of you will preach to us, and I would not like to return to past affairs today. I would like to talk about the present and the future. [indistinct interjections by Alignment members, responded to by MK Yosef Rom]

You are malicious libelers lending a hand to those who are making faulty accusations and I would like to repeat: These days a blood libel is being waged against Israel and the IDF. A disaster has occurred. Good people believing in the image of man and the image of God believed in humanity, but then it turns out that the opposite also exists. Certainly this is a disaster, and no doubt it pains every man. But is it necessary to blame the Jew, the Israeli or the Israeli officer, the Israeli defense minister? Really, did no one say it? Just read the accusations against Major General Drori today. Why are you saying that no one claimed this?

Nothing will help you. Read today's accusations against one of the most serious commanders and officers in Israel. Moreover, there is such a term -- and I even hate to repeat the terrible words -- a crazy idea. But I cannot go on. Who is it about? I would ask you to guess. In terms of salvation. Woe to the ears that hear such things. Then you play innocent and naive, trying to trick the people of Israel by saying that it is necessary to remove the IDF from the argument. You are doing it day in and day out, but whenever people tell you that you are doing it you jump from your seats.

A catastrophe has occurred. [indistinct interjection by Shimuy MK Amnon Rubinstein, lamenting that no Cabinet member appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee] MK Rubinstein has made accusations here, and I have the right to express my recognition that there is no blame on Israel. The IDF is not to blame. There is no blame, just a disaster. Disasters have occurred in Israel, too, not only in Lebanon. Would you like me to list the occasions when disasters occurred? [indistinct interjections by MK Granot, MK Aloni]

Just look at how far the libels have gone! The elected president, Bashir al-Jumayyil, was murdered. Not 2 days had passed and it was not the pope or the one who received an audience with the pope, but an elderly and rather respectable Lebanese statesman, 82 years old, who said on our television: The Israelis murdered Bashir. No one else did it, he emphasized, but the Israelis. Is it possible to go that far? Do you not understand that in these cases it is possible to slander and libel our army, our country and our people? Yet in the last few days you have been wearing such an expression of fresh rejuvenation! Of all people, it is the Jews who are to blame, it was precisely the Israeli soldiers who were there, and nothing but Israeli arms were given to them! This is not the first time that you have been crying that it is none other than the Jew who did it. This is not the first time you have said this during this generation. So on the one hand you slander, and on the other you have been evincing this strange happiness, this amazing gladness. What over? That is none other than the Jews who are to blame? [indistinct interjections by Alignment MK's]

A lady editor in chief of the central newspaper of Israeli workers [alluding to Hana Zemer of DAVAR] wrote an article entitled: "Let the Government of Cruelty Pass From the Face of the Earth." These horrible words were said about the oppressive Roman rule after the fall of the second temple. Yet here is a writer of yours in Israel who dares to say about the democratically elected Israeli Government -- which receives this parliament's confidence from time to time, and will do so again today, indirectly -- that it is an evil government that should be wiped from the face of the earth! You will have to wait a long time, Dov [addressing MAPAM MK Dov Zakin], a long time.

There was another writer, one of the chief propagandists of the Alignment in the last elections, who wrote as follows: I am in favor of communications with everyone, since apparently in 5 or 6 years there will be a small civil war here -- and parenthetically this should be no cause of concern because the best nations have conducted civil wars -- but it is most desirable to maintain lines of communication to the extent possible simply in order to limit the number of casualties on both sides.

When were such words uttered? While you were in power for 29 years was there to be found anyone in Israel who said that there would be a civil war with casualties and that a Jew would try to kill his brother, anyone who even thought about how to diminish the number of casualties? Certainly there would be casualties, but he wants to decrease their number. Do you not know from literature what a civil war is for a nation? Generations pass before the people overcome it and heal from it. Do you not know what kind of sacrifices have been made to prevent it in this country, under the most serious conditions? That was a friend of yours, a propagandist of yours and a writer of your rank and file. Did you reprimand him for that? He prophesied that there would be a civil war in a few years. Why? Because the Likud had set up a government! Just because the Likud established a government, which it maintains and will continue to sustain.

I would only like to tell you one thing: Neither you nor they will be so lucky to see a civil war. There will never be a civil war in Israel. This nation elects, it has elected, and will elect its democratic government through the ballot box. A curse should fall on the head of anyone who preaches a civil war, and may his hand be chopped off before he raises it against another Jew. But this is your propaganda, all against the background of the disaster. [indistinct interjection by MK Harish]

I began by saying that Mr Peres should be ashamed of himself, but this was one chapter. Now I will relate the second chapter on why he should be ashamed of himself -- employing his own language, of course. He visited the United States of America and conversed with representatives of the administration, as well as with other presidents. However, he is a prime example of the saying that there are presidents and a lot of hot air, but no rule. [Pun on the Hebrew saying "Nesi'im veruah vegeshem ayin"; that "There are clouds and wind but no rain," with the word nesi'im having the double meaning of clouds and presidents]

He wanders around the world and teaches the U.S. President that most of Judaea and Samaria should be handed over to Jordanian control, to foreign rule. He calls this the Jordanian option. But in the meantime -- why are you scoffing -- the Fes summit was held and determined that there should be a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. King Husayn accepted this decision. What is he proposing? He is proposing that a federation be set up between the Jordanian Kingdom and this PLO-led Palestinian state. In other words, the advice you gave there in the White House directly leads to a Palestinian state which you say here you are allegedly opposed to. This is a danger to our existence. Across the ocean they are relying on you. And with great satisfaction, you say: Your plan is similar to our plan. What satisfaction -- to have a Palestinian state in federation with another Arab country. This would be a direct danger to the lives of our citizens, to our survival and our future. [indistinct interjections by Alignment MK's]

Nothing will help you, it will be to no avail. Mr Peres stood here and preached morality to me, saying: You say that anyone who does not share your views is a traitor? Fine, show me even one quotation from my remarks where a foul word against a Jew appears, just one quotation. Ever since I became a grownup, an adult man -- my friend the justice minister quoted some of my remarks at the Cabinet session, and I will finish -- after having cited Mrs Me'ir, whoever was with me in the national unity government surely remembers it just as well as I do; it was in December 1969. What I said was that we -- that is, this government -- will not betray our people.

Whom did I call a traitor? Let him stand up and tell me this to my face! Let them show me just one quotation, just one. All I am asking for is a quotation. I am not shouting into the air, off the cuff, talking shamelessly and hurling things into space in the Knesset. All my life I have argued with opponents with respect, and I will continue to do so, but do not exceed the limits! If you do not, then you will get a different response. If you do, you will get the appropriate answer. And do not think that there will be monopolies here for slanderous, besmirching remarks and offensive attacks. No one is afraid of your threats of a civil war here; no one will accept your demands! Your author, why did you not turn your backs on him? [indistinct interjection by MK Har'el]

Mr Peres was interviewed on television, and the interviewer asked him a certain question about a great massacre, and he -- with such irony and with exquisite wisdom, really, -- asked: Is it permissable to participate in a small massacre? This is libel! Whom did you have in mind? Who participated in a small-scale massacre? He asked this question about our men, citizens of Israel; he was being clever. Is it permissible to talk like that? Does a serious, responsible man talk like this?

You have no idea what we heard here in Israel! Mr Peres asks: What have you done to the PLO, the PLO which has remained a strong power throughout this operation which you initiated. This is pulling the wool over people's eyes. Do you think you will cheat someone in Eretz Yisra'el? Alright, let us see you go to Qiryat Shemona, or Nahariyya or Kefar Gil'adi and ask them what kind of life they have now compared with the kind of life they led before 6 June of this year. Will you deprive all those who did it -- the Cabinet, the defense minister, the General Staff, the fighters and the courageous ones -- of the great historic achievement of providing real peace to 200,000 inhabitants of the Galilee, in the towns and the villages?

They suffered for 7 years, and thanks to the resolution of this government and thanks to its actions they were liberated from the fear of sudden death, and yet you are trying to deny this? It was under your administration that blood was shed in the Galilee, as if it were water, the Ma'alot incident included. But when the establishment of a commission of inquiry was demanded to find out what happened in Ma'alot, you refused to set it up! You refused to establish it. Twenty-two boys and girls were murdered, and people said at the time: Let us examine what happened and why they were killed, but you said: No, under no circumstances will this affair be investigated. So you pupport to throw sand in the eyes of people who are familiar with the history of this country?

The terrorist organization was dealt a lethal blow, its entire infrastructure was broken and destroyed. Mr Peres employed such derogatory, sarcastic language when talking about the arms we took -- these were arms in really unimaginable quantities. When the general [the commander of the Northern Command] showed me the exhibition involving only 5 percent of the arms that we captured, which we took from potential murderers, everyone was amazed. And that equipment included all types of arms -- cannons, tanks, heavy mortars, ammunition of all sorts; all of this we took from them. It is true that at times they assassinate our men. Did it not happen in London, in Paris? Does it not take place in much larger countries? Has anyone promised that no assassination attempts will take place? But the danger that lurked day and night for all the Galilee settlements has disappeared -- and in my opinion forever. There is peace for the Galilee and its inhabitants. Does your jealousy extend so far that you refuse to admit it? [Interjections by unidentified MK's, saying this is not what they are talking about and that there is no argument over this point but over the entry into Beirut] Yes, yes, but why this jealousy?

Alright, I will immediately reply to the question, let everyone know this. Jacques Amir, put your hands down, I am afraid of them!

The government authorized the prime minister and the defense minister, if a meeting could not be convened, to make operational decisions, and by the authority given to us -- and such authority was accorded to the defense minister and the prime minister by all the governments of Israel, even when the job was combined under one man and sometimes even also the foreign minister. You can question this and raise your opposition, but we only meant good, namely to prevent bloodshed, just as we wrote.

Then a catastrophe came, true. Did anyone expect Bashir al-Jumayyil to be murdered? Did anyone foresee that there would be the resistance there was? Did anyone conceive of this? If, for example, one of you could say: I am sure that you, or at least one of you, knew in advance that what happened would take place, he should be sent to prison for a number of years, the exact number of which I do not know. Are you making such a supposition?

So a disaster happened. And I would like to tell you this, Mr Peres: To the best of my knowledge and judging by my experience, there is nothing uglier in life than the exploitation of a catastrophe for the benefit of side objectives. You should be ashamed of yourself! [Peres apparently shouts the same back at Menahem Begin]

Throughout the years, Mr Speaker, during all the historic eras when a blood libel was made against the Jewish people, they stood united and as one until the truth was out. This is the first time, I believe, that I can say that this phenomenon is not there. There is a blood libel on our people and our army and instead of standing together until we overcome it strongly and with the determination of mind and heart, with the confidence that the truth will win, there are such scenes. Nearly every day I have been reading in the foreign press your articles and announcements. Nearly every day! In America and Europe -- you are the ones people base themselves on! You have turned into state's evidence against Israel. [uproar from the hall] Go on, but this, too, will be no good and will not help! Fine, fine, gentlemen. I am telling you: Every day you have been demanding a resignation or dismissals. Well, I inform you herewith that there will be no resignation and there will be no dismissals whatsoever. There will be elections.

I understand that on Saturday night one of you will go to the circus in Malkhe Yisra'el Square! Already next Saturday night, and it was only a week ago that you were calling the squares circuses. Mr Peres, what will you do this Saturday night at the circus in the square?

There will only be elections, or only a vote of no confidence. If you get a majority, then the Cabinet will resign. If you go to the polls and emerge as the party that receives the authority to set up a government, then you will. But no words of slander or libel or malicious remarks willhelp you. On the contrary, I tell you gentlemen: Just as you failed in the vote on the destruction of the nuclear reactor and attacked that operation, which saved hundreds of thousands of Jews from the danger of death, just as you subsequently failed in regard to the act of applying the law of the State of Israel to the Golan Heights, just as you did not succeed in connection with the Peace for Galilee Operation, so too you will fail in this incitement campaign.

The people do not want instigation in difficult times. The people want national unity, irrespective of partisan affiliation either to the Cabinet or to the opposition. You will fail in this entire campaign. You do not stand a chance! You will see, we already have the experience. You will not derive glory from pursuing this course of action. Do you think that you will be able to mislead this nation when you say that there are no disasters in other countries? So what then, do they kneel? Have we had no other catastrophes? No, we did have them, and then what did people do? They explained -- although not always the right way, as the information campaign should have been conducted.

However, we remained silent. We never wanted to attract too much attention. This is something you are doing. I would like to say, Mr Speaker, that there is not one person in this house, or a man in Israel, who does not grieve and whose heart does not weep over this terrible catastrophe. However, I am prepared to face each and every individual in Israel and among the nations with my head held high, upright, completely straight-backed, and tell him the entire story, how the intention was for the good, to save lives and to secure them. Still this catastrophe happened. We are trying to convince entire nations that this is the truth, yet part of this nation refuses to let this happen and is instead supplying the world with information indicating the opposite day in and day out. [indistinct heckling by MK Dov Zakin]

As for the blood libel, I would like to explain further that there is a difference between past blood libels and the one that has been waging ever since Rosh Hashana [18 September]. Then the culprit, the criminal, was not known and the blame was put either on a specific Jew or on an entire Jewish community or a Jewish settlement, and they had to save their lives. Today, after all, everyone knows who did this, who perpetrated this catastrophe. You yourself say that, and everyone knows, and still it is being said: Yes, the Jew is to blame, it is the Israeli who is responsible.

Dr Rubinstein even went so far as to state something that makes one's hair stand on end, when he said that I said -- and this naturally was a leak, and not an accurate one at that, but let us let this matter pass since it makes no difference -- that when Gentiles killed Gentiles this is racism. Have you stooped that low?

Let me tell you a story: Professor Klausner once wrote a criticism of a certain book and someone wrote to him and said: The man who wrote that book is no historian. Professor Klausner replied and said: I am ready to accept this, but is he that bad? You, doctor, are you so bad a professor that you do not know that the word "goy" in Hebrew means a nation [as well as a Gentile]?

Let me provide you with the letters written by Chaim Weizmann, and in them nearly every volume of the epistolary exchanges includes the words "goy" and "goyim," in both private and official letters. Let me show you letters written by a forefathers of Zionism, I will furnish you with essays written by Ahad Ha'am. You must not have read them, I can tell. Is this an insult? Is it not said of us: There is none like you, one nation in the land. So is this an insult too? "Goy" means the nations of the world. So world nations killed other nations, naturally including poor women and children. I feel the same sorrow in my heart as anyone else. Let it be known -- and I have proved this in the course of scores of years of activity for our people and our country... [Begin does not finish sentence]

And yet you are saying here that your hair stood on end! So even if the criminal, the assassin is identified and known, there is nevertheless a blood libel.

Never mind, no matter, Mr Speaker. Let them shout their cries, cry out their insults. Make your libels. Nothing will help you and the truth will ultimately win. [interjections by unidentified MK's asking: What about the commission of inquiry?]

Inquiry Commission Rejected

TA221525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] With a majority of votes, the Knesset rejected Shinuy MK Amnon Rubinstein's proposal to set up a national inquiry commission to investigate the circumstances leading to the massacre in Beirut: 48 coalition Knesset members supported the government; 42 were opposed, and these included Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman and MK Dror Zeigerman from the Liberals. Energy Minister Berman voted against the government from its benches in the Knesset. In the afternoon, he informed Begin of his resignation, stressing it was final. He nevertheless noted he did not withdraw from the Likud and the coalition.

The crisis in the coalition was prevented after Begin promised, vis-a-vis the TAMI and NRP ministers, that within 3 weeks incidents leading to the massacre will be examined.

Nisim, Rubinstein Speak

TA221538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The government's answer to Shinuy MK Rubinstein's proposal on the establishment of an inquiry commission was brought to the Knesset by Justice Minister Moshe Nisim. He noted that the government is not evading examination of the incidents in Beirut and has no reason to do so. The government will discuss ways to examine the atrocities perpetrated by the Lebanese Forces and the decision will be set forth in the very near future.

At the beginning of the discussion, Shinuy MK Amnon Rubinstein said he knows that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon received from a senior officer reports on the massacre in Beirut on Friday morning at the latest but did not say a thing about this until Saturday. It is this fact as well as another series of questions that should be investigated, MK Rubenstein stressed. He wants to know who introduced the Phalangists into west Beirut, why Sharon ignored reports on danger of massacre and why he did not instruct immediate intervention after he learned about the massacre. He also wants investigation into why false announcements were made to the public, such as the announcement that the Phalangists entered the camps secretly, from the east, while the defense minister says their arrival was in coordination with the IDF.

Hammer on Inquiry

TA221802 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Education Minister Zvulun Hammer has said that in talks with Prime Minister Menahem Begin today it became clear to him beyond all doubt that within a few weeks the government will propose its own way -- reliable, authoritative and independent -- to investigate the events in Beirut.

At a press conference at the Knesset, Hammer said these events must be investigated thoroughly and he cannot remain in the government if he concludes that the government is unwilling to criticize itself. Speaking to our correspondent, Hammer said the IDF must be removed from west Beirut and the sooner the better. He also told our correspondent that he does not think the Lebanese president will now be able to deviate from the national Arab consensus and that, in his view, the IDF's presence in Beirut does not add to the stability of the government there.

MK MILO ON U.S., LABOR ATTEMPTS TO TOPPLE BEGIN

TA221436 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Interview with Likud MK Roni Milo by David Essing regarding the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate the massacre in Beirut, at the Knesset on 22 September -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] In light of the fact that the Israeli Government did know that the Phalangists were going into the refugee camps, there are those who say that Israel does bear, if anything, indirect responsibility and that for the good of the state that Defense Minister Sharon and Prime Minister Begin should resign because the Israeli Government did know that the Phalangists were going into the refugee camps.

[Answer] Those who are saying this, they said it also before and they believed before the massacre in Beirut that it is better for Israel that Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister Sharon will leave and the Likud will not be in power in Israel.

But, as I said before, this is a political battle in Israel and between the political parties. Now, the administration in Washington also would try hard to remove the government of the Likud and the government which Mr Begin is a prime minister of. They are trying hard to replace this government by a Labor government because the Labor is better for the aims of the American administration concerning the peace plan of President Reagan in the Middle East and, therefore, as I said before, this is another proof that an old fight of the opposition in Israel and of those who don't like this government in Israel and abroad to remove the government and to replace it by a labor government and we shall not accept it, we shall not play this game, political game, that they are trying to use this tragedy for political aims.

LIKUD MK'S SAID CONSIDERING JOINING SHINUY

TA221542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman and MK Dror Zeigerman from the Liberals continue to hold talks with the Shinuy faction members. They are checking with their party colleagues what the next moves would be. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli says that within a week Berman and Zeigerman will decide whether to join Shinuy.

23 SEP NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON KNESSET DEBATE

Morning Editorials

TA230804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] HA'ARETZ says the Knesset debate has not managed to lift spirits following the gloom brought upon all of us as a result of the horrific massacre. The prime minister and the defense minister wanted their speeches to give the impression that they do not even feel a flicker of responsibility for what happened in the refugee camps on the last days of the past Jewish year. They succeeded. Upon hearing their speeches, a Martian could have thought that this was a catastrophe that occurred some place in the land of the Hottentots and that the Israeli Government had only read about it in the papers. In view of the facts already known on what preceded the massacre and the course of the slaughter, one cannot -- as the newspaper puts it -- refrain from describing Begin's and Sharon's stand as an amazing mixture of block-headedness and hypocrisy.

HATZOFE writes that the Knesset vote following the debate shows the opposition doesn't stand a chance of exploiting the disaster to fish in murky waters. However, following the decision on the parliamentary front, the Cabinet will have to devote itself to drawing the conclusions at home, to tighten the supervision of military activity, and to make the decisionmaking procedures more stringent.

The simple fact is that a terrible catastrophe happened, one that pains each of us, without Israel having had anything to do with it and without it being at fault for it. However, our name has been blackened unimpededly. It is necessary to make sure that the establishment functions well precisely in such emergency times so that such a situation does not recur. The current campaign, too, has not yet ended. It will be necessary to do a great deal to ward off the attack waged by Israel's foes in the world, who take advantage of the disaster to limit our breathing space.

DAVAR says Begin is afraid of a commission of inquiry, and for good reason. The awful occurence which he calls a disaster, as though it was an act of God that cannot be predicted, must be probed judicially by an unbiased body, and no substitutes will do. All the arguments about what the prime minister calls a blood libel were officially confirmed yesterday. The defense minister admitted that the activation of the Phalangists in the refugee camps was coordinated with the IDF units in Beirut. The entire Cabinet and certainly the ones authorized by it to approve hasty actions -- namely the prime minister and the defense minister -- erred in judgment when initiating, or approving, the miserable operation in west Beirut. The price of the mistake was paid by hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. Begin and Sharon cannot shirk responsibility, whatever the operational echelon is that will be found deficient. It is for this reason that they have so blatantly, as the newspaper puts it, been trying to prevent any investigation -- but no demagoguery will be able to whitewash this. They likewise are trying to avert attention by making accusations against those who condemn the massacre.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that one must commend the voting by Minister Yitzhaq Berman, who went so far as to resign from the Cabinet, and of MK Dror Zeigerman. In voting against the government, they showed that morality and human conscience still rank higher with them than partisan considerations or political positions. They did not save their skins, but their consciences remain clear. At the Knesset yesterday, the prime minister saved his personal prestige but, as the newspaper puts it, he placed the entire people of Israel on the scaffold of shame.

HAMODI'A says the investigation of the facts in the way the government decides upon, is called for in order to draw conclusions and to reach directives for the future. It is necessary to find out how it came about that, despite information on the nature of the Phalangists and the terrible bloody hostility they harbored toward the Palestinians, they were still allowed to enter the refugee camps with no more close or careful watch over them in order to make sure that they were only engaged in carrying out the job they were entrusted with, rather than anything beyond that.

The JERUSALEM POST writes that the most serious question is how to rescue the state from the twin dangers of domestic and international paralysis. Begin, by virtue of his obtuse and strident self-righteousness, his unwillingness or incapacity to acknowledge the depth of Israel's crisis, has made himself the embodiment of the problem, rather than the channel for solution.

Politically, intellectually, morally bunkered in, he is impeaching himself. Like the United States in the long agony of Watergate, Israel will find relief from its present crisis and present danger only when he resigns.

HADSHOT YISRA'EL says the Cabinet's conduct and particularly Mr Begin's stubborn insistence not to set up a national commission of inquiry only serve to bolster the arguments currently being voiced throughout the world against Israel, not necessarily from our foes.

AL-ANBA' writes that the outcome of the Knesset debate is admittedly a kind of vote of confidence in the government, but nevertheless the resignation of Minister Berman, the running around that preceded the vote [in search of a compromise that would leave the dissidents inside the coalition], and the lurking danger to the Cabinet's unity all point to the fact that elections are far nearer than had originally been expected.

Midday Press

TA230918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] MA'ARIV says that even though it won a majority, the Cabinet emerged from the struggle scathed and defective. The contention that this was a disaster which the opposition wished to exploit to make political profit lost its meaning after it became clear that among those who wish to have all the details examined are also the National Religious Party and Tami. The government, in mounting such stubborn opposition to the establishment of a commission of inquiry, has aroused the anger of entire sectors of the public, has pushed itself into a corner and has undermined the basis of public support it relied upon and enjoyed.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT believes even though at the Knesset session yesterday the atmosphere was pretty tense, it was still less tense than one would have expected. At the same time, apparently the government overcame some of the problems with great difficulty, and the others have not been overcome at all. According to the newspaper, the prime minister will have no other alternative but to declare early elections.

SHARON ACCUSES U.S. OF TRYING TO DRIVE A WEDGE

TA222021 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 22 Sep 82 p 13

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon on President Reagan's Middle East plan by Yehuda Schiff, Adar Qesari and Natan Ro'i -- date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Defense Minister, will the government continue to say "no" to the Reagan plan even if the U.S. pressure continues?

[Answer] Even if the U.S. pressure on Israel increases there will be no breaches in the government's stand. Prime Minister Menahem Begin's move to reject President Reagan's proposal outright was a wise one. Due to the gravity of the U.S. proposal, which constituted a threat to our existence, it was important that the government react immediately and unequivocally. I anticipate a U.S. attempt to exert pressure on us while driving a wedge between the U.S. Jewry and Israel. Another wedge the Americans will try to drive inside the State of Israel itself, with the aim of creating a split in our midst and even create a rift within the government. This component of creating rifts, of sowing splits among us on various planes, is intended to serve them, the Americans, as a means to impose the Reagan plan on Israel. The White House assessed that it will be easy to create a rift among us but the prime minister acted rapidly and resolutely by rejecting the proposal outright and the U.S. attempt was nipped in the bud.

[Question] Is there no fear that the Americans, after their proposal has been rejected, will try to trick us by submitting a similar plan?

[Answer] The United States will not be able to sell old wine in new bottles to this government.

Once I used not to attribute to written words the full importance I am attributing to them today. In recent years I have come to realize how important it is to do so. During the negotiations in Camp David the prime minister used to pay careful attention to the formulation of every single word. Now I have learned how right it was to insist on careful wording, to be particular about every single letter during long hours and days.

Today it makes it easy for us to adhere to this plan which is a very generous plan for peaceful coexistence between the Arabs and us. For example, the prime minister insisted that the autonomy be defined as autonomy for the Arab inhabitants but not as territorial autonomy which would have constituted an opening for Arab territorial demands in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Furthermore, we were offered a version which said that the IDF's deployment would be implemented in "agreed" places. The prime minister rejected this term and replaced it with the term "security" places, namely, places that are compatible with Israel's security. It is only we who determine what is good for Israel. The prime minister also took care that the 5-year transitional period will not pertain to the deployment of the IDF forces, namely, the IDF will not have to leave Judaea, Samaria and Gaza after 5 years or later.

SHAMIR CRITICIZES U.S. ARAB POLICY, OPPOSITION

TA220606 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 22 Sep 82 p 11

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Adar Qeysari -- date, place not given]

[Text] "The Egyptians and Saudis know how to scare the United States -- with the claim that if it does not pressure and force Israel to withdraw from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, the Arabs will move close to the Soviets." This was said by Foreign Minsiter Yitzhaq Shamir.

"What the Americans do not understand," Shamir said, "is that the Arabs' threats and pressures are empty; they are extremely dependent on the United States -- more than the United States is dependent on them. However, someone in the United States is very impressed by the Arabs' threats."

According to the foreign minister, "the Americans are trying every way to show the Arabs how cut off they are from us; therefore, they hasten at every opportunity to teach Israel a lesson while showing maximum consideration for the Arabs. The United States' attitude toward us is turning into a question mark. I would not want Israel to enter the club of Korea-Taiwan, South Africa-Vietnam."

President Reagan's plan was brought to the knowledge of King Husayn and the Saudis, who supported it, and only afterwards was it submitted to us. The Americans should not forget that without our agreement they will not be able to realize any plan connected with us."

About the claims of the Syrians and various elements abroad that Israel caused the murder of President [-elect] Bashir al-Jumayyil, Shamir said: "This is propaganda in the tradition of Goebbels, Hitler's right-hand man and the minister of propaganda in the Nazi regime in Germany, during World War II" (Goebbels used to disseminate lies and repeat them incessantly with the aim of implanting them in the public consciousness -- the editors).

Shamir said that "those who accuse us -- the Syrians -- are the ones who openly threatened to murder those who would support the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil."

On the opposition's claims against the government, Shamir said: "They are waiting impatiently for any failure, they are lying in wait for every opportunity. That is their way. They are not concerned about the State of Israel's interests. In their enthusiasm to topple the Likud, they do not stop short of harming the country."

MILSON RESIGNS FROM CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

TA221448 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1438 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria, Prof Menahem Milson, today submitted his resignation to the defense minister. The resignation was accepted immediately, our political correspondent Gad Becker reports. From sources associated with the defense minister, it was learned that there were differences of opinion between the minister and Professor Milson concerning policies for the territories. The sources say that the minister [as heard] sought to lift further restrictions from the inhabitants of the territories. It was made clear, our correspondent adds, that there is no intention to cancel the civilian administration.

Further Details

TA221809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria, Prof Menahem Milson, submitted his resignation to the defense minister and Ari'el Sharon accepted it on the spot. Civilian administration sources reported that Dr Milson resigned because of the government's decision not to set up a state commission of inquiry. Our correspondent reports that there had been criticism about setting up the civilian administration and its separation from the military government almost from the first. Senior IDF officers had pressured the defense minister to abolish the administration and he ordered its role examined.

HABIB TO DISCUSS TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM LEBANON

TA221744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] In 2 day the negotiations for the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon will begin. Philip Habib will come to Jerusalem and meet with the prime minister, the defense minister and the foreign minister. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that what is involved is the departure of the Syrian forces from Lebanon, the departure of the terrorists from the Al-Biqa' and Tripoli and the departure of the IDF from Lebanon together with the evacuation of Syria's forces. Ambassador Habib came to Beirut this afternoon to oversee the deployment of the multinational force in the western part of the city.

'MOST' IDF SOLDIERS WITHDRAWN FROM W. BEIRUT

TA221801 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The IDF has evacuated most of the forces maintained in west Beirut. This was said by one of the commanders of the IDF formations to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal. Long convoys of tanks and armored vehicles left the city today as well, especially from Ra's Beirut and along the coastal road. The Lebanese Army today took up positions in the area west of the port and reached the area of the Museum and the horse-racing track. Traffic was forbidden in this area today and the Lebanese Army removed arms it took as booty. It received such arms from the IDF as well, arms which the IDF does not need.

A senior officer told our military correspondent that the IDF soldiers remained in control of several points in west Beirut and he assumes that within 2 to 3 days transfer of most of the booty left by the terrorists will also be finished.

ARENS SAYS MNF PULLBACK PARTLY CAUSED MASSACRE

TA230610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Washington, Moshe Arens, says the multinational force was pulled out of Beirut too early, even though the countries involved knew the Beirut evacuation agreement had been violated by the PLO. Arens said this was partly responsible for the massacre. Yesterday the State Department admitted the PLO had gone against the agreement and had not turned over its arms to the Lebanese Army.

SENIOR IDF OFFICER REPORTEDLY FORESAW 'IRREGULAR BEHAVIOR'

TA221831 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Mordekhay Barkay]

[Excerpt] After the defense minister's order was received on Thursday to allow the Phalangist forces to mop up the terrorists in Sabra and Shatila, it was proposed that an Israeli liaison officer be joined to their forces. A senior IDF officer rejected the idea because he took into account the possibility of "irregular behavior" by the Phalangists and wanted to prevent any IDF involvement in such a thing.

As learned, the senior commander feared that in the course of sorting through the residents of the camp with the intention of discovering terrorists, the Phalange would raise their hand against unarmed civilians and treat them rudely. The possibility of killing hardly crossed his mind.

LEBANESE COMMANDERS REPORTEDLY 'LOST CONTROL' OF MEN

TA221747 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Report from Beirut by 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] Beirut, 21 Sep (Special to HA'ARETZ) -- The Lebanese commanders lost control of their men during one of the stages of the fighting to mop up the terrorists from the PLO camps of Sabra and Shatila in west Beirut at the end of last week.

An investigation has not yet been made, but one should not dismiss the possibility that armed civilians whose families had been slaughtered by the PLO in Ad-Damur and elsewhere took part in the massacre. Senior Lebanese elements told us these initial details here this evening. These elements again stressed that not only did the IDF not know about what was going in the PLO camps, but also senior Lebanese commanders did not know. They received the information only on Saturday.

MOST OF W. BEIRUT MASSACRE CARRIED OUT ON 17 SEP

TA221949 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Report from the Beirut refugee camps by Ehud Ya'ari -- videotaped]

[Text] The search for bodies is continuing in the Shatila camp. As of this morning, 205 bodies had been buried.

The Lebanese Army is safeguarding the removal of the bodies presumably. Most details, perhaps not all of them, regarding what happened here between Thursday and Friday have already emerged.

About 200 Phalangists acted here. They were allowed to enter after the IDF soldiers received an order to stop not far from here when they were attacked and sustained casualties: One was killed and several were wounded.

A very senior Phalangist commander was here since last Thursday and it was his men who were advanced inside the camp, to clear these streets instead of the IDF. There was a battle and the Phalangists sustained casualties. Medical corp units were even rushed to them and flares were fired at night.

The massacre itself, we found out, took place mostly on Friday morning, while IDF officers nearby still believed there was resistance by the terrorists. When the first rumors of a massacre arrived, the IDF prevented the senior Phalangist commander who was here from bringing in additional reinforcements. Later his people were removed from the camp, after control over them was lost for some time.

It is hardly necessary to mention that foreign journalists continue to frequent this place every morning. This will last another few days, until the International Red Cross declares that the task of removing the bodies is over. In their assessment, about 300 bodies will have been found by then.

RED CROSS ISSUES BODY COUNT IN REFUGEE CAMPS

TA230856 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0846 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The spokesman for the International Red Cross in Beirut has reported that so far 293 bodies have been uncovered in the refugee camps there. According to the lists, the spokesman said, another 370 are missing who he said are most probably buried under the rubble.

SENIOR GOVERNMENT PERSONS FEAR U.S. PRESSURE

TA222035 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 22 Sep 82 p 9

[Report by Moshe Yahalom]

[Text] Senior persons in the corridors of the government in Jerusalem are worried that the United States intends to exploit the massacre in Beirut to pressure the government to change its initial position regarding the peace plan bearing the name of President Reagan.

It is being maintained in Jerusalem that the U.S. administration means to take advantage of the shock that has gripped Israel and the opposition's activity in order to "bend Begin," as Washington officials put it.

ISRAEL OFFICIALLY PROTESTS ITALIAN UNION ACTION

TA221743 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv 22 Sep (ITIM) -- Israel served an official protest to the Italian Government this afternoon protesting the decision of the Rome workers unions to boycott for 8 days the flights in the line of Rome-Tel Aviv starting tomorrow.

SENIOR OFFICIALS TAKE EGYPTIAN THREAT SERIOUSLY

TA222027 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 22 Sep 82 p 9

[Report by Moshe Yashlom]

[Text] Senior persons in the corridors of the government whisper that Israel takes very seriously Egypt's threat to temporarily severe its diplomatic ties with Israel.

It is being conjectured that President Mubarak is seeking to exploit the massacre in west Beirut in order to weaken his country's ties with Israel and at the same time renew relations with the Arab countries. It is being estimated that in the coming weeks the embassies of the Arab countries that severed their relations with Cairo because of the Camp David accords will reopen in Egypt.

Officials in Israel recommend dealing firmly with Egypt if it cuts its diplomatic ties with Israel.

POLICE COMMANDER, BEGIN ADVISER COMMENT ON RIOTS

TA221950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Police Inspector General Arye Ivtzan instructed that an increased presence be maintained in the Arab villages in Israel and announced that the police take a grave view of the disturbances today.

The commander of the northern district police appointed a senior investigatory team to look into the events in Nazareth. The appointment of the team followed the use of arms in the course of dispersing the demonstrations.

The prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs said today that radical elements in the Arab sector took advantage of the sincere feelings of pain of the population in order to cause disturbances. He added that the people in charge of handling affairs in the Arab sector will soon meet to draw lessons from today's incidents.

REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING SUMMIT IN PRAIA

Pereira, Machel Speaks

AB291931 Luanda ANGOP in French 0952 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Praia, 22 Sep (ANGOP) -- We first of all have to examine the prevailing international situation to define "our joint action to enable us to contribute modestly but efficiently to a solution and take part in any initiative that will help preserve peace and development, especially in Africa," Aristides Pereira, the president of Cape Verde, stated on Tuesday.

In a speech at the opening session of the third summit of heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries (Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde), the Cape Verdian head of state, after stating the objectives of the summit, said: "We are experiencing extremely serious and unprecedented events on the international political scene." These events, according to Aristides Pereira, call into question the norms established in international relations and systematically violate the principles that were carefully drawn up and slowly brought into existence.

Acts of interference and aggression and the policy of fait acompli are becoming the practices of states that supplant the law, the Cape Verdian leader added, stressing: In the Third World, we experience the eruption of armed conflicts, the aggravation of crystallization of crisis situations that reflect the progressive erosion of detente and the exacerbation of contradictions facing the contemporary world.

Therefore, he stressed, it is our duty during this meeting to learn from this situation and to examine ways and means for a joint, coordinated and efficient action to preserve our sovereignty, which was gained at great cost, our territorial integrity and the gains of our independence.

Aristides Pereira also said the situation in Angola, a victim of an undeclared war by South Africa, and the aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique will be examined seriously during the meeting.

Analyzing the international economic system, the Cape Verdian president affirmed that far from contributing to the solution of a situation that has become unbearable for Third World nations, this system deepens the gap separating the rich from the poor, thus promoting poverty and misery. Because of this, the meeting will take advantage of the occasion, within the special context of the five countries, to examine, improve and consolidate their relations of cooperation in all fields and to give to the existing political solidarity an objective that will ensure its coherence, continuity and efficiency.

To achieve this, it will be necessary to create the means and establish the ways to allow them to carry out concrete actions within the framework of the general agreement for economic cooperation signed in Maputo in March 1980, an agreement among them to ensure the achievement of their decisions.

Aristides Pereira described as "beneficial" the historic meeting held in Bissau in June 1981, which, he said, has permitted the resumption of relations between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, thus opening the way for the holding of the current summit. "Therefore," he concluded, "we can consider that this summit is one of strengthened confidence and responsibility faced with the challenges of the future."

Speaking as the outgoing summit chairman, Mozambique President Samora Machel said this meeting "of old friends" does not result from imposed circumstances but from a process of struggle against colonialism and imperialism."

On the international situation, especially the situation in southern Africa, President Machel said he considers this part of the African Continent to be the permanent target of imperialist aggression, where racist South Africa plays a decisive and strategic role for imperialism in the region. "Angola continues to be a victim with the occupation of part of its territory," he stressed, adding that in Mozambique, apart from its constant aggression, racist South Africa arms, finances and trains puppet groups that continue to carry our operations of sabotage, destroying the country's important socioeconomic installations. These actions, he continued, aim at "making our underdeveloped economies more and more vulnerable to the imperialist financial system."

Recalling the Maputo meeting of the leaders of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, which he sponsored, Samora Machel pointed out: "History has, once again, recorded this event and it is thanks to it that we are together today. Our present concern here in Praia is not to ask for possible excuses but to find viable solutions to overcome this problem by considering the present state of the economic cooperation between the five countries."

Meanwhile, the meeting of the five heads of state, along with their respective delegation members, continued yesterday. During the meeting, the heads of state took stock of the international situation and distinguished Africa's responsibility in world conflicts and its role in today's world. Also discussed at the meeting yesterday was diplomatic and political cooperation aimed at creating a common strategy for the political and diplomatic growth among the five countries on one hand and with other African countries, the East and West, particularly with Portugal, on the other. The use of the Portuguese language as an official language at international meetings (OAU, United Nations) also was discussed during the meeting.

During the preparatory ministerial conference which took place on 18 and 19 September, the participants decided to set up "an arbitration committee, which will control the implementation of decisions made at all levels of cooperation and development. This committee, presided over by Cape Verde, will be composed of four members. It also is stated that Guinea-Bissau will not be a member of this committee because of certain conditions of internal reorganization currently taking place in the country. Meanwhile, the decision to set up such a committee will be ratified by the heads of state of the five countries present in Praia.

Communique Issued

EA222256 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The meeting of the heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome, which opened in Praia yesterday under the chairmanship of the head of state of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira, ended today.

The summit's final communique points out that outstanding among the various items on the working agenda were: general briefings on the situation in each country, a review of effective cooperation among the five; the strengthening of political and diplomatic cooperation; an analysis of the international situation and the continuation of (?conferences).

One of the points in the communique notes that the undeclared war imposed on Angola and Mozambique by the South African racist regime has not only been the main barrier to the employment of the potential of these two countries but has also hindered the strengthening of relations of cooperation among the five.

The heads of state, the communique says, stressed that the coordination of foreign policy played an important role in the past. After independence was achieved, this coordination remained effective.

Also in respect to this point and taking into account the international situation, the heads of state decided to increase the exchange of information on the analyses of and positions on international policy of each of the five countries and to intensify the harmonization of stands within international organizations, particularly the OAU and United Nations.

They also decided to improve the coordination of diplomatic efforts, particularly over the implementation of common policies of nonalignment and the promotion of relations of cooperation for the development of the five countries, to coordinate their joint diplomatic efforts for the denunciation and condemnation of aggression against Angola and Mozambique and to break up any maneuvers threatening any of the five countries.

The presidents, considering the need to set up an institutional board [quadro institucional], established that it is the duty of the country hosting each conference to ensure the vigorous implementation of the decisions of the conference until the next conference is convened and to set up a minsterial commission tasked with drawing up, coordinating, following up and promoting all actions in the realm of cooperation. Effecting immediately, the commission will be composed of four subcommissions of finance, transport, foreign trade and cadre training.

The communique points out that the conference discussed the appropriateness of introducing the Portuguese language as a language of communication in international organizations. To this effect, the conference decided to take action aimed at achieving this objective and stressed the importance of establishing consultative mechanisms with other Portuguese-speaking countries.

The communique points out that the conference examined the world situation, particularly southern Africa. More specifically, the communique stressed that Angola has never experienced peace since its independence, having been forced to concentrate most of its national efforts in the defense of its territory. The heads of state also examined with great concern the escalation of South African threats and aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique and strongly condemned the ever increasing use by Pretoria of mercenaries and bandits whom it trains, finances, incorporates and leads against this and other frontline countries.

In the communique, the heads of state of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe reaffirmed their solidarity with the stands of Angola and Mozambique in the defense of peace in southern Africa. Of particular importance is the reference made in the communique to the fact that certain countries with which the two states maintain normal friendly relations have been allowing their territories to be used as support bases for preparing and staging subversive and terrorist actions. They considered that toleration of these actions, which result in the destruction of lives and property, to be, in practice, complicity with the aggressors against our peoples.

The heads of state expressed their support for UN Resolution 435 on Namibia and denounced the maneuvers aimed at hindering the ongoing negotiations. They rejected the attempts to establish a link between the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and Namibian independence and described it as a way of slowing the process of decolonization.

The heads of state also took a stand on the OAU by reiterating their commitment to the development of efforts to hold the 19th summit.

The communique also expressed support for Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor], for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and for the PLO. It condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon and deplored the situation in Southwest Asia, which resulted in the postponement of the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries. On the situation in the Sahara, the heads of state called for direct talks between the warring parties. The conference also approved a message of solidarity with the PLO.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI THREATENS TO WITHDRAW FROM UN

LD221816 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Sep (JANA) -- The leader of the revolution has sent the following letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar:

Mr UN Secretary General:

I address this letter to you without requesting that the United Nations take any action on Lebanon and Palestine or other countries unjustly occupied by forces of aggression. I only request that this letter be circulated to the members of the assembly.

I wish to affirm my lack of confidence in the efforts of the UN Organization in my capacity as a citizen, as a revolutionary and as a politically responsible official in this contemporary world. I have decided to convey my conviction to my people, and to all peoples who are not occupying a permanent seat on the falsely named Security Council. Indeed, I will call on my country to leave this organization and will do my utmost to incite all the small nations also to leave this assembly. I will work in earnest to form a new organization for the united smaller peoples, even if this might lead to a new polarization in the world, which would increase the number of polarizations to three or four instead of two, unless the veto right is abolished or extended to UN member nations and the UN General Assembly acquires power over the Security Council by relying on majority vote and not on the veto.

This conviction and that decision have come as an inevitable result of the occupation, devastation and annihilation to which my Arab countries have been subjected without any effective action by the United Nations to stop or check all that and of the continuing, constant and very serious threat to the security and future of these countries. The so-called UN Security Council has not been able to check that either.

My national, pan-Arab and human conscience cannot permit me to keep silent after 20,000 Arab citizens, civilian Palestinian and Lebanese women, men and children were killed and 30,000 others wounded before the very eyes and within the hearing of the world within a few weeks, and after the recent barbaric massacre at the Sabra and Shatila camps, which claimed the lives of thousands of innocent women, old people and children, and which is unparalleled in contemporary human history for barbarism, violence and ugliness.

You yourself are suffering from the clear impotence of the United Nations. You have no confidence in its ability as you have repeatedly said in your statements.

Mr Secretary General, I am sorry to have to express to you and to the world the bitterness I feel here in my country at the fact that the second historic attempt which was made at San Francisco in 1945 to create an international body to prevent war and preserve peace has completely failed, as did the first attempt, the League of Nations.

We the Arabs are in a better position to give this black testimony and declare this bad result with sorrow and agony. This is because our countries have been aggressed upon without the United Nations being able to implement any of the articles in its charter -- a fact which truly convinced us that the United Nations has failed and that its most important arm, the UN Security Council, has lost its function.

The Security Council has become a council for American and Israeli national security, not a UN Security Council, because of the right of veto -- the right to exercise dictatorship over the will of all the peoples forming the United Nations. This right undermines the rights that are the basis of the UN Charter preamble, which says: "We wish to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small."

The first article of chapter one is founded on the basis of respect for the principle of equal rights among peoples.

Article two of the same chapter stipulates: "The United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members." But there is no equality among them in the UN Security Council.

Either these principles are applied or we will be forced to withdraw from this failing organization. If these countries have been vested with these dictatorial powers over the will of the peoples through the Security Council in order to protect peace by force and to suppress armed aggression on the lands of the others, why then were they not used to launch war against the Israeli army, which now occupies the capital of a UN member country? Doesn't article one of chapter one also apply to this case? The article provides for the adoption of joint measures to suppress aggression.

Stemming from the principle that "representation is no more than charlatanry," the UN Security Council has failed to perform the tasks mandated under article 24 in the special chapter, which states: "In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf."

Mr Secretary General, The Lebanese who are resisting the Israeli tanks that march on their homes to kill their children and destroy their houses in the heart of their own capital are considered terrorists, as the Israelis claim in justification of their barbaric aggression.

What meaning remains for the right of self-defense and the defense of honor and legitimacy in general if the Lebanese -- who is being attacked by Israeli tanks in his own home -- is accused of terrorism when he rises to fight these tanks, while Britain is considered to be exercising the right of self-defense in the South Atlantic and the Israelis are considered to be exercising the right of self-defense in the heart of Baghdad, the Iraqi capital?

Your Excellency Mr Secretary General, I stress again that I do not expect you to do anything positive through this organization which has died, and which has nothing left but face saving in the 20th century. However, I would like to point out two critical issues through the organization of which my country is a member. These are:

First: if the Arabs possessed the necessary defense force, nothing in the world would have the right to prevent them from using the same method against their enemies on the basis of reciprocity. They should not be prevented. They would have the right to do this, taking what is happening now in Lebanon as a very useful example. It has been included in the principles of international law and the principle of war, in particular, If any Israeli resisted an Arab tank that might enter his house someday, in Tel Aviv, he would be regarded as a terrorist and disarmed in the same way as the Israelis are disarming the Lebanese people who are defending their homes in Beirut. I affirm that the Lebanese, and not the Palestinians, were the real target behind the occupation of Lebanon, for even after the Palestinians themselves have been exhausted and evacuated leaving no trace behind them in Lebanon, the occupation continues. What is the justification now for the occupation of Beirut and the continuation of the war by land, sea and air?

The justification is the presence of the Lebanese in Lebanon. There would be a need and readiness for another war because of the presence of Syrians in Syria and the Libyans in Libya.

What would justify wiping them out? In addition to their presence on their territory and inside their houses, it is that they carry a weapon to defend themselves. Now we have entered the era of the absurd.

The second issue is that we Arabs are harmed more than anyone else by the veto, which has transformed the UN Security Council in the interest of the Israelis. We Arabs are convinced more than any other nation of the inability of the United Nations to protect peace and suppress unjust aggression. The result is the right to seek a substitute for the present UN organization by making explicit all the adequate reasons for that.

Mr Secretary General: I am not asking you to do anything but circulate this letter to the members of the organization and to confirm that one day in this generation or the coming generation this letter will be used as a historic argument in the defense of our rights -- we the Arabs -- or in the defense of anyone exposed to the same fate, and will be a sufficient justification as a political and legal fact for other peoples that do not have the veto right or a permanent seat in the Security Council to leave this organization.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

SUDAN

'ARAFAT ARRIVES ON 1-DAY VISIT 22 SEPTEMBER

JN221742 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (SUNA) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived here today on a 1-day visit to Sudan, has stated that he supports the election of Amin al-Jumayyil to the Presidency of Lebanon.

'Arafat added: I support my Lebanese allies who fought, offered martyrs and stood in one trench with me. As long as they supported this election, I support it too, because the basis of my stand is the one they adopt.

Immediately after his arrival at the airport, 'Arafat left for Shandi to visit the camp of the Palestinian fighters.

Further on Arrival

JN221813 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (SUNA) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said he hopes Egypt will continue its current position regarding the withdrawal of its ambassador in Tel Aviv.

In a press statement upon his arrival at Khartoum Airport this afternoon, 'Arafat said: This is the position that I expected from Egypt after the humiliation of the Camp David agreement following the Sabra and Shatila events.

To a question on his possible visit to Egypt, 'Arafat said that depended on the circumstances.

Address to Palestinian Fighters

JN222110 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (SUNA) -- Addressing the Palestinian strugglers at Al-Basatin camp in Shandi in the northern region today, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asserted that Sharon failed to enter Beirut while the Palestinian forces were still there. He said that these forces repulsed 17 air, land and naval attacks.

'Arafat emphasized that Israel's massacres in Sabra and Shatila are mass murder intended to destroy the morale of the Palestinian Revolution. Israel will never succeed in doing so, he said.

'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian forces fought fiercely against the invading Israeli forces, to the point that Sharon issued a statement while the fighting was still raging saying that the so-called unconquered army managed to advance for only 10 meters. You know that the length of the [Israeli] tank is 13.6 meters. The Israeli army failed to enter Al-Awza'i until after the Lebanese Army handed the area over to it.

Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] added that both Begin and Sharon can do whatever they like in Sabra and Shatila but time will not stop. The revolution's march will continue, he stressed.

Abu 'Ammar explained that the Palestinian forces lost 70,000 martyrs or wounded during the war and that this figure increased to 73,000 after the events in Sabra and Shatila. He said that he did not feel as sorry for the 70,000 martyrs and wounded as he did for the martyrs who fell in Sabra and Shatila. The martyrs of Sabra and Shatila fell because of fate and treason while the 70,000 martyrs and wounded fell during the battle in Beirut.

The Beirut epic will continue, Abu 'Ammar stressed, and the path of struggle is long. He added that the Al-Basatin camp of Shandi will embrace Gaza, Haifa and Jaffa. [as received]

Yasir 'Arafat's speech was interrupted several times by the Palestinian Revolution's slogans, such as: Shame upon Israel; With our blood and souls we defend you, Abu 'Ammar; and Abu 'Ammar is the leader of the revolution.

Omdurman Report

EA221934 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the republic, and Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and the delegation accompanying them returned to Khartoum at 1730 today after a several-hours' visit to Shandi where they met the Palestinian fighters at the Al-Basatin camp.

The first vice president of the republic and Mr Yasir 'Arafat were accorded a great reception. Those who received them were led by Dr (Abdullah Ahmad Abdullah), governor of the northern region; the commander of the northern commando; and people's and executive leaderships in the area. At Al-Basatin camp the first vice president of the republic and Mr Yasir 'Arafat were given a warm reception by the Palestinian brothers.

The first vice president made a speech at a crowded meeting in the camp, greeting the strugglers' leader-president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. He also praised the struggle of the heroic Palestinian people against Zionist arrogance. He said that the enemy believed it could exterminate the revolution of the Palestinian people after 3 days of his barbaric invasion of Lebanon.

However, he was disappointed and the valiant Palestinian Revolution managed to hold out against the iniquitous aggression for 77 days, during which the fighters of the Palestine Revolution engaged in more than 17 major attacks in which they emerged victorious.

Then Dr (Abdullah Ahmad Abdullah) made a speech in which he greeted the first vice president of the republic and Mr Yasir 'Arafat and praised the heroism of the Palestinian people in confronting the Zionist treachery.

Then Mr Yasir 'Arafat made a speech in which he praised the struggle of the Sudanese people in support of the Palestinian cause. He hailed their martyrs to the cause of liberating the usurped land. On the hideous slaughter perpetrated by Israel in the Sabra and Shatila camps, Mr Yasir 'Arafat held the United States fully responsible for this hideous crime. He said that had the United States not withdrawn its forces from the tripartite international forces, Israel would not have perpetrated its crime.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat stressed the determination of the Palestinian people to continue in the armed struggle until the wish of the Palestinian people to regain their stolen rights is realized. He said the Al-Basatin area in Shandi will soon join hands with the gardens of Gaza and Yafo.

At the end of his speech, Mr 'Arafat hailed the sons of the Lebanese National Movement and said: We bow in honor and esteem for their heroism. We also salute their martyrs who resisted the Israeli invasion valiantly for 3 successive days.

Numayri-'Arafat Talks

JN222233 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 2120 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (SUNA) -- President Numayri received here today PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who arrived in Khartoum earlier today on a 1-day official visit.

Speaking following the meeting, 'Arafat said that he discussed with President Numayri the results of the abominable crime committed by the Zionist enemy in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila. They also discussed the outcome of the Fes summit conference, stressing the significance of having an urgent Arab move to follow up the results of the conference.

Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] added that his talks with President Numayri touched on Sudan's role in Africa and the importance of the African stand alongside the Arab nation's causes.

Abu 'Ammar said that he had expressed his thanks to President Numayri for Sudan's embrace of the Palestinian strugglers.

President Numayri stated that Yasir 'Arafat's visit had come at an appropriate time, describing it as important because it enables the two sides to consult each other on several important causes of the hour in the Arab world in general and in the hotspot of Beirut in particular.

Numayri added that they also discussed the results of the massacres in the Palestinian camps, stressing that, from a strategic point of view, the massacres are considered a starting point for the correct Arab struggle, particularly since the world is politically against Israel. The president added that the Palestinians must regain Arab solidarity in this stage and benefit from various factors to achieve victory in the battle against Israel. He emphasized that the battle against Israel is not only military but cultural, and human as well. The Arabs, he said, are advanced in economy and culture and there is no reason why they cannot lay down an Arab foundation.

President Numayri said that military action must depend completely on a move backed by all the brother Arabs and based on their potential and serious intentions to participate in any operation or battle in the future.

His excellency underlined the significance of the political moves to gain the support of world public opinion and said: We have to move in this direction on the diplomatic level as well.

The president said that he discussed with 'Arafat the issue of leadership in the Arab world and the importance of Arab action in light of the Fes summit resolutions. The president added that it was agreed that 'Arafat will continue to visit Sudan so the fighters will not feel isolated and in order to secure political orientation and continued training for them.

The president said that there will be cultural programs for the Palestinian strugglers run by university teachers. The strugglers will be briefed on the latest developments and events in the world in order to raise their morale, the president said.

He announced that there is a desire to move the Palestinian strugglers to another place and that the first vice president was authorized to discuss this issue with them.

Referring to 'Arafat's message to President Husni Mubarak in which he praised the Egyptain measure of recalling its ambassador from Israel, the president said that this is a great step. The president added that, by doing this, 'Arafat was implementing the Fes resolutions calling for holding bilateral contacts with Egypt. This is considered the first success for the Sudanese move to bring about a rapprochement between Egypt and the Arab states. The president stressed that the Arab world needs to reconsider what is happening in the world so the Arabs may not continue merely reacting.

The president said it is time we laid a strong foundation in which all the Arabs may participate. It would be too easy to answer Israel in the same style of massacres, the president said.

He expressed his belief that the massacres had brought world public opinion to the side of the Arabs. Even the United States, he said, voted against Israel at the UN Security Council for the first time. The president stressed that the Arabs should not reject all the initiatives proposed to them.

Touching on the Arab peace plan and the Arab committee assigned to contact the permament member states of the UN Security Council, the president said that it is important to reach a minimal level that will please both sides. Israel, he said, is now trapped in a corner and the Arabs must act quickly to benefit from the current circumstances.

The president stressed that the Arab's big error in the past was that they did not recognize the side they were fighting. The Arabs, he said, used to say that Israel is a false state, yet we all know that it is a state recognized as a member of the United Nations where the Arabs also sit.

The president explained: I, as a military man, believe that one of the most important factors for the success of any operation is that I must know my enemy and study it very well. The president pointed out that the seventh article of the Arab peace plan, which calls for finding guarantees for all the region's states, including the Palestinian state, so each state can live inside secure borders, is not considered political recognition of Israel but recognition of a fait accompli.

KENYA

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES EIGHT REBELS 22 SEP

EA222108 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] In the resumed hearing of soldiers belonging to the now disbanded Kenya Air Force going on at the Langata Barracks, eight more rebels were today sentenced to a total of 140 years by the court-martial after pleading guilty to charges of mutiny.

Those jailed today were a WO-2, (Benjamin Makunda), who was jailed for 20 years; Sgt (Abu Bakar Balil Mazowea), 20 years; Snr Pvt (Henry Hindiesi Luhongo), 18 years; Cpl (Samuel Toroitich Kolkech), 18 years; Snr Pvt (Francis Rotich Haliech), 20 years; Snr Pvt (Samuel Nyangau Nyagecha), 10 years; Snr Pvt (Kenneth Adembe Mwenesi), 16 years; and Snr Pvt (David Nyanya Wakoth), who was jailed for 18 years.

The court, presided over by Brigadier Musomba, will reconvene tomorrow morning.

RAILA ODINGA, COLLEGE DEAN CHARGED WITH TREASON

EA222032 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] In Nairobi, the son of a former Kenya vice president, Mr Oginga Odinga, has appeared in court charged with treason. Raila Odinga, who is an engineer employed by the government, appeared in court today with a colleague, Dr Alfred Otieno, dean of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Nairobi, who is also facing a treason charge. Both have been remanded in custody until 6 October, when their case will be mentioned.

'PROMINENT PARLIAMENTARIAN' JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS

AB221101 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Nairobi, Sep, 22 (AFP) -- Prominent Kenyan parliamentarian Mark Bosire has been jailed for six months for failing to keep his revolver and five bullets in safe custody.

Mr. Bosire, who is also the secretary of the sole ruling Kenya African National Party, was also charged with failing to prevent his revolver and bullets being used by any other person not entitled to handle them.

He had been picked up by police here on August 10 for allegedly writing a letter to General Mulinge, chief of general staff, asking for a "higher post" in the new military government which was to replace President Daniel arap Moi after the August 1 coup. Forces loyal to the government commanded by General Mulinge quashed the coup attempt after only a few hours.

Reports here claimed that Mr. Bosiere had written to General Mulinge after hearing a radio announcement that the military had overthrown the government, expressing his hope that the new government would rid the country of corruption. But when he realised that loyalist forces suppressed the coup, he tried to flee across the border to Tanzania. He was intercepted at the border and ordered to return to Kenya by securitymen.

Another Kenyan parliamentarian, Koigi Wa Wamwere, was detained by the government one week after the coup attempt.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET, OTHER ENVOYS

EA222114 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The OAU was vital in articulating African views and as such it cannot be allowed to collapse, the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, has said. Noting that there were some differences between the OAU member states, the minister said that efforts are being made to iron out those differences. He made the remarks today when he received the Russian ambassador to Kenya, Dr Boris Miroshnichenko, at his office.

The minister thanked the USSR for continued support for the liberation movements in southern Africa. He reiterated that there should be no link between the Namibia independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Russian ambassador hailed His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi for steering OAU properly during his term of office.

Later Dr Ouko received the Pakistani ambassador to Kenya, Mr Nawab Ahmad Ashraf and the [South] Korean ambassador, Mr Kang.

SOMALIA

MINISTER OPENS 'ETHIOPIAN AGGRESSION' EXHIBITION

EA211316 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar, first vice president and defense minister of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], tonight officially opened at the international trade fair showground in Mogadishu an exhibition depicting the aggression against the SDR by the Abyssinian black colonialists and their allies.

The exhibition, prepared by the Ministries of Defense and Information, the Chamber of Commerce and other institutions, displays Abyssinian prisoners of war, heavy and light weapons, documents found on Abyssinian soldiers, photographs showing how the provocative attacks on the SDR were carried out, how the Somali people dealt with the problems arising from the attacks, the defeat and humiliation inflicted on the enemy and its allies and films on the Abyssinian colonialists' oppression of the people they colonize.

Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar, who spoke at the opening of the exhibition, detailed the history of the recent provocations and attacks the Abyssinians and their allies have been perpetrating against Somalia. He said the main objective of the exhibition is to once more demonstrate to the world the sinister activities of Abyssinia in the Horn of Africa, the weapons and other exhibits serving as clear evidence of their provocation.

The Abyssinians and their allies now are regrouping to strengthen their forces and to launch a new attack on the SDR and it is in the light of this that it has become imperative to give concrete evidence of the enemy's, the SDR vice president said.

Challe Samantar went on to say that this is why the exhibition is called "the exhibition of aggression by Abyssinian black colonialism and its allies."

Turning to the war situation, the defense minister said the world is fully aware of the continuous attacks the Abyssinian black colonialists have been launching in recent years on Somalis, adding that the attacks were intensified in the beginning of 1978 and have since continued in the form of air and ground attacks along the so-called border.

Challe Mohamed Ali Samantar said motives of the Abyssinians and their allies in continuing the attacks include the creation of confusion and chaos among the Somali people in order to destroy their unity and thwart their progress and to disrupt the country's administration so as to effect Russia's designs on Africa.

Vice President Challe Mohamed Ali Samantar declared that when this strategy, which was at first intended to be implemented through political means, failed, it was decided to pursue it by means of naked aggression, which has been defeated by the armed forces with the support of the Somali people.

Defense Minister Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar said that in the latest aggression, begun by the allied enemy forces on 30 June with attacks on Balambal, Goldogob, Wajale, Galchio, [name indistinct], (Habas) and other parts of the SDR, the enemy suffered losses including the destruction of 3 aircraft, 13 tanks, 21 armored vehicles, 1 BM [presumably 122-mm multiple rocket system], 3 jeeps, 2 artillery pieces, 6 trucks and tankers as well as the death of more than 1,500 men.

BATTLE SUCCESSES AGAINST ETHIOPIA REPORTED

EA211410 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] At the battlefront, the black Abyssinian colonialists launched an attack near Abud Waq district in Ghel Gudut region at 0630 today. The heroic Somali defense forces, however, after bravely confronting the enemy forces, inflicted heavy casualties.

This is not the first, second or even third time the Abyssinian colonialists have violated Somali Democratic Republic [SDF] territory, but [words indistinct] the Somali people and the brave soldiers who are ready to defend their territory and people.

After the colonialist enemy opened fire at 0630 today in an attempt to launch an attack, the SDR defense forces retaliated, killing many enemy soldiers and destroying several armored personnel carriers, tanks and other equipment. We will detail the casualty figures at this time tomorrow.

We once again congratulate the Somali Army for its continuous alertness and readiness to defend SDR integrity. We also pay tribute to the people of this region, who are tirelessly engaged in assisting the soldiers in the constant defense of their country and unity.

We also praise the Somali Liberation fronts who have made it impossible for the Abyssinians to massacre nomadic Somalis and their animals and the destroy their drinking wells and small towns. We praise them for their fervent efforts in safeguarding these people whenever they are.

The black Abyssinian colonialist forces recently attacked (Raqo), near Abud Waq, where they killed more than 400 goats and 1 man. In reprisal, the Western Somali Front attacked the enemy, destroying armored personnel carriers, vehicle-mounted guns and other military hardware.

This morning's attack is a manifestation of the usual Abyssinian provocations. However, they also suffered the destruction they usually suffer. We will inform you of the casualties tomorrow at this time.

RADIO KULMIS DENIES MOGADISHU REPORT ON FIGHTING

EA222206 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Reports from the combat zones, where Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] fighters are confronting the troops still loyal to the Siad Barre regime, have denied a report emanating from Mogadishu, claiming that new fighting has broken out in the Abud Waq district in Ghel Gudut region.

The report from the Siad Barre regime accused the troops of the Ethiopian Government of having invaded the Abud Waq district and said that they were repulsed and suffered heavy casualties. A statement issued by the DFSS says the report from Mogadishu on the outbreak of fighting is totally false and a pretext for the regime's intended invasion of the liberated districts and the defense lines of the DFSS fighters in these areas.

The statement says the alleged Ethiopian attack and the amazing exhbition in Mogadishu are part of a major campaign by the regime to win diplomatic and military support from certain governments. It also is aimed at obfuscating the armed struggle against the Siad Barre regime led by the DFSS.

The statement from the front further insists that neither Ethiopia nor any other country is involved in the fight against Siad Barre. However, it has been confirmed that certain known governments, have come to the aid of dictator Siad Barre, thus interfering in the civil war inside Somalia.

UGANDA

REGIONAL, DISTRICT POLICE COMMAND POSTS CREATED

EA181638 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office also holding the portfolio of the minister of local government, Mr Edward Rurangaranga, has announced the establishment of regional and district administration police commanders. The minister made the announcement when he was closing a 2-week seminar for heads of district administration police at the National Teachers College, Kiambogo. He also announced that the highest rank of chief of police will for the moment be superintendent of police. [sentence as heard]

A joint committee composed of his ministry and the inspector general's department will recommend suitable candidates for the (?post). Mr Rurangaranga said these measures are being undertaken to make a uniformity of the position of the district administration police in respect of the posts and ranks and to minimize misunderstanding (?on) the organizational structure. He therefore appealed to the district administration police commanders to be responsible and ensure that their respective districts use funds within the estimates.

The minister said it was only through our concerted efforts and devotion that we can disentangle ourselves from the ruins in which we were dumped by the regime of murder and terror. He also told them to administer strict discipline and code of conduct to their subordinates but not to be arrogant and indulge in malpractices of intimidation, victimization, fraud and bribery. He said that the ministry is concerned with the rehabilitation of district administration police. Therefore he appealed to them to perform their duties in the manner expected of them by law.

CHAD

COMMISSIONER SAYS NO 'SPECIAL STATUS' FOR SOUTH

AB221303 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 22 Sep 82

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Moundou, Chad, Sept. 22 (AFP) -- The ruling Chadian State Council has firmly rejected the possiblity of any form of self-government for southern Chad, which until recently had been ruled by a Permanent Committee under Colonel Kader Kamougue Wadal.

"Chad is one and indivisible. The south is an integral part of the country and there is no other possible interpretation of this reality," Ali Salim, Chadian economy commissioner (minister) said in this main southern town today.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse during a "consciousness-raising campaign," Mr. Ali Salim noted that southern Chad, the only region to be economically viable, deserved its name of "useful Chad", but that this was not sufficient "in any way to give it the right of having a special status."

Northern Chad is populated mainly by Muslim Arab nomads, while the south is populated by Christian or animist blacks. The FAN, led by the head of the State Council Hissein Habre, took control of the southern region early this month.

The economy minister repeated the State Council's desire for national reconciliation in Chad, and recognised that divisions within Colonel Kamougue's Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) had facilitated the Northern Forces' push into the south. Colonel Kamougue is now exiled in Cameroon. If the south had not accepted the principle of national reconciliation, the Northern Forces "would not have hestitated to unite Chad by imposing the implacable rule of war," he said.

Mr. Ali Salim said that that African leaders should take into account the "new facts of the reality in Chad," and regretted that the OAU had not yet recognised the "new power" under Hissein Habre which took over the capital, Ndjamena, on June 7. "We will never ask other states to recognise our legitimacy. Chad is a rightful member of the OAU and its legitimacy depends on the will of its people," he said.

The economy minister said that the State Council had not yet fixed a deadline for forming a government and did not say when elections would be held in Chad. "It is still premature to form a government," he said, noting that the State Council in the short term had other objectives as a priority, such as restructuring the state administration which had not been used during four years of continual civil war.

The economy minister expressed surprise that Chad had not received any aid since the FAN took over the government, which he said was "indispensable to any developing country."

"It is true that we are not prepared to barter with Chad as our predecessors did. The FAN ... will continue to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of Chad and the sovereignty of its people," Mr. Ali Salim said.

The minister said that in spite of the lack of financial aid, the State Council last month managed to pay the salaries of its 15,000 public servants in the Chadian capital, by "fairly sharing out the customs earnings since June."

MADAGASCAR

RATSIRAKA RECEIVES ZAMBIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

MB221026 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] After last week's visit by Ambassador Mlikana Liswaniso, another representative of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda is in our country. Minister of State (Mwale Kiteke Gibson) was received this morning by the Malgasy head of state, to whom he gave a special report from President Kaunda. President Ratsiraka welcomed the Zambian minister of state as follows:

[Begin recording] This is the second time in 10 days that I have received a special envoy from President Kaunda. I would like to thank you, Mr Minister, and I would like to give my sincere thanks to President Kaunda for this trust and (? for the report he has sent me). I welcome you.

The current international situation is tense. It is marked by the resurgence of fascism and nazism, be it Israeli fascism or South African fascism. We fear the fascism of the racist regime in Pretoria is the same as the fascism practiced by the Israelis in Lebanon. We fear, as I already said before the OAU, that the Republic of South Africa, which is occupying Angolan territory, wants militarily and economically to destroy SWAPO, to dominate Namibia and Angola and to install a puppet regime -- I mean a Savimbi government -- in Angola, just as Israel has done with Bashir al-Jumayyil in Lebanon where the Palestinians are fighting.

South Africa is asking for the complete withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, just as the Israelis asked for the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon. To us, this is unacceptable because the People's Republic of Angola is a sovereign state and if it is threatened by another country and is the victim of constant aggression, it has the right to ask for help if it so chooses.

Even more dangerous is the current maneuver by South Africa to create Basotholand. [as heard]

Also, under the false pretense of giving Swaziland access to the sea, the Republic of South Africa is trying to cut out a part of its territory and hundreds of thousands of Zulus and cede it to Swaziland in order to better dominate Swaziland, the bantustans and neighboring states. Let me elaborate: There are now white minorities in South Africa. By ceding parcels of territory and entire black populations to neighboring states, white Africans are trying to become the majority in South Africa. These are South African territories and South African populations that they are trying to cede to Swaziland, to Lesotho and to the bantustans. The maneuver is effective because South Africa will maintain its domination over all neighboring states because it would be very easy to create tribal conflicts among their newly-acquired populations and the present Swazi population, those of the bantustan and those of Lesotho. Militarily and economically, South Africa will maintain its domination. This is why we want to draw the attention of the frontline states to this matter, so that they can try and convince Swaziland, for example, not to fall into this trap. It is our duty and our responsibility to use all our strength to prevent Pretoria from carrying out its destabilizing and aggressive maneuvers. In conclusion, I would like once again to thank President Kaunda for the trust he has shown me and to give him my best regards. [end recording]

Minister of State (Mwale Kiteke Gibson) responded: [Begin recording, in English] I have been sent by our brother to convey a message, a written message and a verbal message.

The verbal message is one of wishing you the best of health and, through you, greetings to the great people of Madagascar. You brother recalls that recently you here together in Tripoli and that you made a stopover in Lusaka and that your views and his views are very much alike. He will be very, very happy indeed and I am going to convey to him the wise suggestions that you have just pronounced.

What you have said, Mr President, is correct. It is a very, very correct observation of the situation, not only in southern Africa, but also in Africa as a whole. Your brother, as you know, has just come back from West Africa on a mission as a member of one of the committees -- committee groups, contact group of six -- and on this one he would like me to brief you in private and [words indistinct].

But above all, he is very very anxious that the contacts you have maintained -- the two countries have maintained -- should continue. Zambia needs Madagascar just as Madagascar needs Zambia. We belong to an area which is very, very difficult. We have a formidable enemy, South Africa; an enemy who has links with Israel, links with other great powers; and because of these links, South Africa has been doing all sorts of things, destabilizing the whole area in order to maintain the status quo through oppressive means of apartheid. Your Excellency, the observations that you have made about Swaziland, about Angola are quite correct and I will convey to your brother these observations. It is now my privilege, Your Excellency, to hand over the message from your brother. Thank you. [end recording]

NAMIBIA

MUDGE COMMENTS ON CONDITIONS FOR ELECTIONS

MB171016 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Dirk Mudge, chairman of the South-West African Ministers' Council, says he has doubts about the preconditions for cooperation put forward by certain South-West African parties. Speaking at Rundu, he said conditions in this territory are not favorable for an election at this stage, but that an election will have to be held some time or another. He is also of the opinion that efforts to resovle the South-West African problem should be made while President Reagan is still in office.

DISCUSSION ON INTERIM GOVERNMENT RESUMED

MB221316 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] had 2 hours of talks with the administrator general of South-West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, this morning when discussion between Mr Hough and the leaders in the territory on a new interim government system was resumed.

The Christian Democratic Action Party of Mr Peter Kalangula, which had an appointment with Mr Hough earlier this week, has stated that it is not prepared to take part in a revamped interim government for South-West Africa if it is to be an alternative to an international settlement.

At a news conference in Windhoek, a member of the party's Executive Committee, Mr Verner (Neef), said South Africa would have to take cognisance of what the leading political groups' stands on the issue were. Mr (Neef) said his party had been given enough time to put its views across and that it hoped a central government of national unity could be brought about. He said a more representative government could be a better instrument in helping to achieve an international settlement. Mr (Neef) emphasized that his party did not regard the present talks with the administrator general as an alternative to and international settlement.

Church leaders in Namibia are openly protesting against the crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the racist South African soldiers against innocent Namibian civilians. One church leader recently told a congregation in Windhoek that, and I quote: "What is happening to the Namibian civilians has seriously affected us. That is why we have rose to voice our opposition to the inhuman practices that are going on in this country, where killing, maiming and raping are justified by the fascist, terrorist South Africa regime. And we believe that there can be no justice of this nature in any peace-loving country, the world over."

One of the newspapers in Namibia, the WINDHOEK OBSERVER, recently published an article about an 18-year old terrorist soldier, belonging to the so-called South African Defnese Force, named (Johannes Pretorius), who raped a 67-year-old woman in northern Namibia, killing the old woman's husband and three other innocent people. When this case was brought to court, it was said that the racist soldier was under the influence of drugs and that he was on duty looking for SWAPO freedom fighters. Thus, this racist thug was acquitted of the case, just simply because he was a white man and belongs to terrorist Botha's terrorist army.

For this reason -- and many others -- we shall avenge, if needs be, our brothers and sisters who are daily dying at the genocidal hands of a minority terrorist occupationist regime. It is of no use for the Boers to cheat themselves that their stay in Namibia is what they call protecting the Namibian people from international terrorism when, at the same time, they are busy, day in and day out, terrorizing, intimidating and killing innocent civilians.

The racist illegal regime of Pretoria must pull out of Namibia and let the Namibian people restore their dignity and exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence.

SWAPO, therefore, calls upon all the Namibian people -- old and young, boys and girls, men and women -- to unite under our vanguard movement, SWAPO of Namibia, and not to allow themselves to be misled by the racist terrorist regime, together with its renegades, traitors, stooges, puppets and political prostitutes, assembled in the Turnhalle chamber of political cripples.

The intransigent regime of terrorist Botha should be aware of the fact that the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, are prepared to carry on the national liberation struggle poltically, diplomatically, militarily or otherwise, for a decade or so to come, for the realization of the total liberation of our motherland.

To this end, the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, the military wing of SWAPO, will continue squeezing the trigger of the gun that will summon freedom to the entire Namibian population.

Our clarion call for the year 1982 is: Everything and every effort for the struggle; all for final victory. Independence or death. SWAPO will win and Namibia will be free.